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83d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 977

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1953

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149), entitled
4 “An Act to promote the progress of science; to advance the
5 national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national
6 defense, and for other purposes”, is hereby amended as
7 follows:

8 1. By striking from subsection (d) of section 4 the
9 sentence “A majority of the voting members of the Board
10 shall constitute a quorum” and inserting in lieu thereof the

1 sentence "Eight of the voting members of the Board shall
2 constitute a quorum".

3 2. By striking from subsection (a) of section 16 the
4 words "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending
5 June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for fiscal
6 years thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof the words
7 "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
8 of this Act".

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To amend the National Science Foundation Act
of 1950.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. AIKEN

FEBRUARY 18, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4689

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1953

Mr. WOLVERTON (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

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To amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

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83d CONGRESS
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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 7, 1953

For actions of May 6, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: 3rd supplemental appropriation bill, adding item for rural-telephone loans; Commission to study intergovernmental relations; Commission to study reorganization; Export-control continuation. Sen. Taft agreed to bring up cotton-exports insurance bill today but criticized it. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to require use of county committees in USDA.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4664, the third supplemental appropriation bill for 1953 (pp. 4761-78). Sens. Bridges, Ferguson, Cordon, Hayden, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 4778). Agreed to the committee amendment adding \$15,000,000 for rural-telephone loans (pp. 4762-3). There was discussion of Federal-employee leave policy in connection with a Williams amendment regarding CRS (pp. 4763-78).
2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Passed with amendments S. 1514, to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to study and make recommendations on Federal-State-local relations, functions, resources, etc. (pp. 4750-3).
3. REORGANIZATION. Passed as reported S. 106, to establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch (pp. 4753-4).
4. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed S. 1739, to continue export-control authority, with a Taft amendment to extend the law for 1 year instead of 3 (pp. 4747-8).
5. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. Passed without amendment S. 18, to eliminate certain exemptions from the Administrative Procedure Act, including the International Wheat Agreement Act, Export Control Act, Sugar Control Extension Act, part of the Defense Production Act, etc. (p. 4731).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 117, to amend Sec. 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1941 relating to apportionment of moneys received on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the U. S. for flood-control purposes (pp. 4748-9).
7. DISBURSEMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1307, to continue and amend authority of disbursing officers to cash checks and perform other services for U. S. employees abroad (p. 4749).

8. PROPERTY ACQUISITION. Passed with amendment S. 30, to provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings (pp. 4757-8).
9. CONTRACTS. Debated but passed over S. 24, to permit judicial review of decision of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under Government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (pp. 4729-30, 4756-7).
10. COTTON EXPORTS. Sen. Maybank attempted to bring up S. 1413, to provide war-risk insurance on exported cotton, etc. Sen. Taft criticized the bill but agreed to have it brought up today. (pp. 4747-8.)
11. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston, S. C., criticized the new security order relating to Federal employment and said there is currently "a strong tendency to completely destroy the civil-service-merit system" (pp. 4778-80).

HOUSE

12. RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 4689, amending the National Science Foundation Act regarding quorums of Board members and providing for an open-end authorization to carry out the Act (p. D377).

13. FARM LANDS. Received a Hawaii Legislature memorial urging appropriation of \$20,000,000 for land and water development in Hawaii (p. 4792).

14. ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. TREATIES. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a letter from Paul Redmond favoring Sen. Bricker's proposal to limit treaty-making powers (pp. A2553-4).
15. BUDGETING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keating favoring item-veto power on appropriation bills (p. A2555).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. COUNTY COMMITTEES. S. 1847, by Sen. Humphrey, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to continue use of local and State committees in carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, to require that such committees be used in carrying out farm price-support and crop-insurance programs, and to provide for election of such State committees by members of county committees; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4728). Remarks of author (p. 4780).
17. INTEREST RATES. S. 1848, by Sen. Sparkman, to prohibit certain increases in interest rates under the National Housing Act; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 4728). Remarks of author, including charges that recent increases in interest rates are not in the interest of farmers (pp. 4780-7).
18. PERSONNEL. H. Res. 228, by Rep. Broyhill, directing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate personnel practices with particular reference to job security of career employees; to Rules Committee (pp. 4791-2).

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 7: Soil conservation in general, H. Agriculture (McArdle to testify). USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations. Joint Budget Committee, S. Government Operations (exec).

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 13, 1953
For actions of May 11-12, 1953
83rd-1st, Nos. 85
and 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committees reported: 1st independent offices appropriation, farm bankruptcy, Extension Service consolidation, and Mexican farm-labor bills. Sens. Kerr, Morse and others criticized USDA for increased interest rates on price-support loans, falling farm prices, etc. Senate debated temporary economic-controls bill. Senate committee adopted motion to include Alaska in Hawaii statehood bill. House took final congressional action on export-insurance bill.

HOUSE - May 11

1. RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4689, to Amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (H. Rept. 374) (p. 4906).
2. EXPORT INSURANCE. Concurred in Senate amendment on H.R. 4464, to amend the Export-Import Bank Act to insure exported cotton and other products against war risk. This bill will now be sent to the President. (p. 4906).
3. CHEESE. Rep. Harrison spoke on the swiss cheese produced in Wyoming (p. 4907).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Eberharter spoke against the Simpson bill, H.R. 4294, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements authority, stating that "it seeks to insure a complete abandonment of our reciprocal trade agreements program as we have known it" (pp. 4909-11).
5. FARM CREDIT. Rep. Patman urged the support of Government bonds at par, and inserted a Senate Resolution on this subject discussing the danger of increased interest rates to the farm program (p. 4908-09).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Kansas Food Dealers Association petition urging the building of ample flood protection (p. 4914).

HOUSE - May 12

7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received the Foreign Affairs Committee report of the Special Study Mission to Pakistan, India, Thailand and Indochina (H. Rept. 412) (p. 4988).
8. SUBMERGED LANDS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5134, to amend the Submerged Lands Act (H. Rept. 413). The House Rules Committee reported a rule for 2 hours of debate on this bill, and one providing for House agreement to Senate amendments to H.R. 4198, the submerged lands bill (p. 4988).
9. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee announced tentatively that hearings would begin on Wed., May 20, on the extension of the Defense Production Act (p. D397).

SENATE - May 12

10. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4663, 1st independent offices appropriations bill, 1954 (S. Rept. 237) (p. 4918). Sen. Taft said, "I think I can assure the Senator Saltonstall that the appropriation bill can be handled on Thursday" (p. 4919).
The Rules and Administration Committee reported with amendment S. Con. Res. 8, providing for a consolidated general appropriation bill (S. Rept. 267). Sen. Hayden was granted permission to file individual views on this measure (p. 4919).
11. EXTENSION SERVICE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1679, to consolidate Extension Service authorizations (S. Rept. 266) (p. 4919).
12. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3480, to extend for 3 years the availability of Mexican farm labor (S. Rept. 264) (p. 4919).
13. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 25, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to provide for farmer-debtor relief (S. Rept. 265) (p. 4919).
14. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 261, granting consent and approval of Congress to the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact (S. Rept. 236) (p. 4918).
15. FLAG. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 694, to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the U. S. flag, except under specified circumstances (S. Rept. 258) (p. 4918).
16. STATEHOOD. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee adopted by an 8 to 7 vote an Anderson amendment to H. R. 3575, incorporating S. 50, granting statehood to Alaska, into the Hawaii statehood bill (p. D394-5).
17. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Began debate on S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls (pp. 4922-56).
18. INTEREST RATES; FARM PRICES. Sens. Kerr, Morse and others criticized USDA for increasing interest rates on price-support loans, and falling farm prices, and the Export-Import Bank for increasing interest rates on export commodity loans (pp. 4956-64).

AMENDING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

MAY 11, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOLVERTON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4689]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4689) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act".

The purpose of the legislation, as amended by the committee, is to remove from the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 507, 81st Cong.) the limitation contained in section 16 of that act which provides that annual appropriations for the National Science Foundation shall not exceed \$15 million. The long-range objective of this amendment is to achieve substantial overall savings with respect to the basic scientific research programs sponsored by the Federal Government.

It may seem a paradox that the removal of the existing \$15 million limitation will make possible future economies in the Government's programs for support of basic research. However, such economies can be achieved by centralizing in the National Science Foundation programs which are now carried out by several agencies.

Such centralization would eliminate duplication of administrative and technical effort which has resulted from competition among Government agencies with respect to basic research programs. Further-

more, it would enhance the Foundation's ability to evaluate the basic research programs of other Government agencies, as required by the Foundation's organic act. Finally, it would result in wider geographical distribution among the universities and colleges of this Nation of research funds expended by the Federal Government because the Foundation has been given a special mandate by the Congress to stimulate the development of much-needed new research centers throughout the Nation.

The centralization of basic research in the National Science Foundation was one of the fundamental purposes for which the Foundation was created. In order to facilitate the accomplishment of this objective, the act authorizes the transfer to the National Science Foundation of funds available for basic research to other departments and agencies of the Government. However, the transfer program envisaged by the act has not materialized. Under the present appropriation limitation it is hazardous for the Foundation to accept from other agencies sizable transfers of existing basic research programs and funds since the Foundation cannot legally request adequate appropriations for the continuance of such programs in subsequent years.

The amendment has the active support of the Bureau of the Budget as appears from a letter written by the Director of the Bureau with regard to this legislation:

The revised 1954 budget request for the National Science Foundation is \$12,250,000. While this is a substantial increase in the appropriations to the Foundation, it was more than offset by decreases in the justifiable requests of other agencies for similar purposes. These steps were taken in furtherance of the policy of this administration to centralize in the National Science Foundation the Government's programs for support of basic research, which are now carried out by several agencies. It should be made clear, however, that other agencies will be allowed to support basic research which is directly related to the solution of problems for which these agencies have statutory responsibility.

One step toward carrying out this policy is taken in the revised 1954 budget request for the Foundation, but it will not be possible to continue it in future years if the present appropriation limitation in the National Science Foundation Act remains in effect.

The removal of the limitation is not expected to result in an increase in total Government expenditures for the support of research. The National Science Foundation is now commencing a study which will result in recommendations as to the desirable goals and objectives of the Nation's research activities and the appropriate part for the Federal Government in this effort. When this study is completed, consideration will again be given to the proper level of Federal support of basic research. In the meantime, it will be desirable and economical to continue the gradual process of centralizing in the National Science Foundation, the general purpose basic research support programs of the Federal Government.

For this reason, enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

In reporting this bill to the House, the committee has eliminated therefrom a provision, contained in the bill as introduced, which would have reduced to eight members the quorum requirement contained in section 4 (d) of the National Science Foundation Act. The present quorum requirement is a majority of the voting members of the 24-member Board.

The committee feels that such a reduction of the quorum requirement of the National Science Foundation Board is not in the public interest. The National Science Board is supposed to be representative of the views of scientific leaders in all areas of the Nation. Reduction of the quorum requirement from 13 members to 8-members would

eliminate one of the important safeguards that Congress wrote into the National Science Foundation Act for the purpose of assuring the widest possible representation of all geographical areas of the United States.

The chairman of this committee received the following letter regarding the bill from the Director of the Foundation:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
Washington 25, D. C., April 27, 1953.

HON. CHALRES A. WOLVERTON,
*Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WOLVERTON: This is in reply to your request of April 23, 1953, for a report on H. R. 4689, a bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act, which you introduced on April 20. The foundation recently reported favorably on S. 977, which appears to be a companion bill with H. R. 4689. We are pleased, therefore, to be in position to report that enactment of H. R. 4689 is strongly recommended by the Foundation and would be in accordance with the program of the President. The amendment would accomplish two objectives: A reduction of the quorum presently required for action by the National Science Board from 13 voting members to 8 voting members, and a removal of the existing \$15 million limitation on annual appropriations to the Foundation. These matters will be discussed separately.

QUORUM REQUIREMENT

Section 4 (b) of the National Science Foundation Act now provides that a majority of the voting members of the Board, normally 13 of 24, shall constitute a quorum. H. R. 4689 would amend this provision so that one-third of the voting members of the Board, that is eight, would constitute a quorum. This amendment is a precautionary measure to reduce the risk of the Board's becoming inoperative in the event of failure to obtain the larger quorum now required. It is in line with good organizational practice.

It is important to realize that the interest of the 24 members of the National Science Board in the work of the Foundation has been so great that, to date, no actual case of a failure to obtain a quorum, or the loss of a quorum after a meeting has started, has occurred. Attendance at Board meetings during the 2 active years of the Foundation's life has averaged almost 20. At several meetings, however, early departure of members required by transportation schedules, sudden illness, and similar factors, has pointed up the possibility that the quorum might on occasion be lost. This could be particularly troublesome for the Foundation since the act requires that the final action in each case of a grant for basic research or the award of a scholarship or fellowship be reviewed by and have the approval of the Board. It is the risk of a delay of 6 weeks to 2 months in these programs that this amendment would minimize. The proposal has been considered carefully by the Board and has its unanimous approval.

REMOVAL OF APPROPRIATIONS CEILING

The second change proposed by H. R. 4689 is removal of the existing limitation of \$15 million on annual appropriations to the Foundation now contained in section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act. Section 16 (a) provides as follows:

"SEC. 16. (a) To enable the Foundation to carry out its powers and duties, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter."

The existence of a legislative ceiling on appropriations, particularly at this low level, is an unusual statutory requirement. It appears that it was placed in the statute originally, at least in part, to insure that after several years of operation the Foundation would be required to return to the legislative committees and present a progress report on its program and problems. The amendment would change this provision so that it would take the normal form of statutory authorization under which the level of annual appropriations is determined each year on the basis of the program of the President and the recommendation of the committees on appropriations.

The legislative history of the National Science Foundation Act makes it clear that both the executive and legislative branches recognized at the time of enactment that it would be desirable to remove the ceiling provision within a few years, in order to permit the Foundation to plan a sound and effective program and discharge its functions. It is especially important that removal should be accomplished at this session of the Congress.

In its present form section 16 (a) stands in the way of a fundamental economy measure in the Federal research and development program—the consolidation in the Foundation of a substantial part of the general-purpose basic research programs of the Government. There are now 6 sizable basic research programs in 6 different Federal agencies. The total basic research program of all agencies for fiscal year 1953 is estimated to be \$140 million. Of this total about \$75 million is in the form of grants or contracts for the support of basic research in nonprofit institutions, principally the universities.

While there are good historical reasons which explain the diversity of administration of basic research within the Government, it has been clear for some time that neither economy nor effectiveness will be served by continuing this situation unchanged over the future. It has therefore been the policy of both the Foundation and the President to move toward consolidating in the Foundation the general-purpose basic research programs of the Federal Government, so that it would become the principal agency of the Government for the support of basic research. Out of this consolidation will flow the economies which arise from limiting duplication of administrative and technical effort, from reducing the inflation of research support due to competition among agencies, and from having in the Foundation a much clearer picture of the overall program which will facilitate planning and review by all concerned. Financing a major portion of the Government's basic research program through the Foundation will also contribute to economy by enhancing the Foundation's ability to evaluate the research programs of the other agencies, as required by the National Science Foundation Act, since the Foundation will thus be in close contact with science across its whole broad range.

Under the National Science Foundation Act as it now stands, the maximum that can be provided to the Foundation for basic research support is on the order of \$9 million, allowing for the other statutory functions which the Foundation is directed to discharge. With respect to the \$75 million program of basic research in nonprofit institutions, a \$9 million program is obviously a very limited step toward making the Foundation the principal agency of the Government for the support of basic research. Thus, a removal of the \$15 million ceiling is required to open the way for future consolidation.

Consolidation to the extent described will contribute, in addition to economy, in two other ways. It will provide a means for correcting the present imbalance between applied and basic research support by the Federal Government in the universities and will facilitate wider distribution of the national basic research effort.

With respect to imbalance, a study recently completed by the Foundation of the support furnished by the Federal Government for research and development demonstrates that support for applied science at nonprofit institutions is approximately four times that for basic research. Since Federal research support is a major influence on the conduct of research in the universities, this ratio is a source of serious imbalance in the scientific effort of educational institutions which, in the long run, may gravely impair our ability to maintain leadership in science. Toward correcting this imbalance, as opportunities occur to reduce the applied research and development effort of the Federal Government, serious thought should be given to using a portion of the savings thus made for the support of basic research at universities. A program along these lines will be exceedingly difficult to execute if the bulk of general-purpose basic research support continues to be administered principally through agencies whose research programs must reflect their other interests rather than primarily the advancement of science and education in the sciences. This is not the case with the Foundation.

With respect to geographical distribution, current studies of unused research potential among the universities and colleges indicate capacity to perform from \$20 to \$30 million more basic research per annum; a substantial amount of this capacity is in the institutions not now receiving appreciable support. The Foundation is in a better position to make a wide geographic distribution of research funds than are the agencies of the Government which are required to tailor research programs to their particular operating functions. This will minimize undue concentration of research support in the large, well-established centers of research and

stimulate the development of new research centers. An agency which is principally interested in getting fairly definite results from basic research in an area related closely to its operating program in the shortest time, prudently turns to the institutions best equipped to serve it. This is necessary and desirable. On the other hand, the Foundation has both the authority and the incentive to encourage the growth of additional centers for research and training in the sciences.

The existence of the widely representative National Science Board which is required by law to review and approve all basic research grants and contracts is insurance that these principles of proper balance between applied and basic research and wide geographic distribution of research funds will be important influences on the national basic research program. This influence will, however, be a limited one so long as less than 2 percent of basic research support to non-profit institutions is channeled through the Foundation, as is the case this year.

Needless to say removing the limitation need not bring about an expansion of total expenditures for research. It is necessary, however, to make it practicable for the Foundation to accept transfers of existing basic research programs and funds from other agencies. Under the present limitation it is hazardous for the Foundation to accept sizable transfers even if accompanied by funds already appropriated, as envisaged in the National Science Foundation Act, since it cannot legally request adequate appropriations for their continuance in subsequent years. The existence of the limitation thus makes it almost impossible to develop the transfer program. As in the case of the change of quorum, removal of the ceiling has the unanimous approval of the National Science Board.

Sincerely yours,

ALAN T. WATERMAN, *Director.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

* * * * *

NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

SEC. 4. * * *

(d) The Board shall meet annually on the first Monday in December and at such other times as the Chairman may determine, but he shall also call a meeting whenever one-third of the members so request in writing. **[A majority]** *Eight* of the voting members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Each member shall be given notice, by registered mail mailed to his last-known address of record not less than fifteen days prior to any meeting, of the call of such meeting.

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 16. (a) To enable the Foundation to carry out its powers and duties, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, **[not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter]** *such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.*

Union Calendar No. 119

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4689

[Report No. 374]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1953

Mr. WOLVERTON (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MAY 11, 1953

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149), entitled "An
4 Act to promote the progress of science; to advance the na-
5 tional health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national
6 defense, and for other purposes", is hereby amended as
7 follows:

8 (1) By striking from subsection (d) of section 4 the
9 sentence "A majority of the voting members of the Board
10 shall constitute a quorum" and inserting in lieu thereof the

1 sentence "Eight of the voting members of the Board shall
2 constitute a quorum".

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5 June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for fiscal
6 years thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "such
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8 Act".

9 *That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science*
10 *Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to*
11 *exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951,*
12 *and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year there-*
13 *after" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be*
14 *necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act",*

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APRIL 20, 1953

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Reported with an amendment, committed to the Com-
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- 15. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Langer favored additional appropriations for this program, and inserted a N. Dak. school cafeteria manager's letter on this subject (p. 6065).
- 16. INTEREST RATES; CATTLE PRICES. Sens. Bush, Capehart, and others defended the Administration's recent action increasing interest rates; and Sens. Kerr and Capehart discussed stabilizing cattle prices by USDA under existing authority (pp. 6072-82).
- 17. RESEARCH. The Education Subcommittee approved for reporting with amendment S. 977, to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which would amend the National Science Foundation Act so as to provide an "open-end" authorization (p. D494).
- 18. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Wiley inserted Secretary of State Dulles' report on his recent trip to the Near East and South Asia (pp. 6068-70).
- 19. WATER CONSERVATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Texas Legislature resolution urging amendment of the Federal Power Act so as to remove regulation by the FPC of certain water conservation dams (pp. 6062-3).
- 20. TVA. Received a Tenn. Railroad and Public Utilities Commission resolution favoring "adequate funds for expansion of generating equipment by the" TVA (p. 6065).
- 21. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Received Rep. Wolcott's letter enclosing a resolution adopted by the entire Mich. delegation in Congress endorsing cooperation between Canada and this country in constructing this project (p. 6065).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 22. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mundt inserted the Secretary's recent speech before the South Dakota Livestock Growers Ass'n., "Land of Promise" (pp. A3310-3).
- 23. PRICE CONTROLS. Rep. Multer inserted Harold Leventhal's Dec. 1952 article considering the ceiling price provisions of the Defense Production Act (pp. A3305-9).
- 24. TVA. Rep. Evins inserted a question and answer brochure regarding the TVA which was prepared by the Tenn. Valley Public Power Ass'n (pp. A3271-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 25. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H.R. 5495, by Rep. Simpson, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, etc.; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 6133).
H.R. 5496, by Rep. Simpson, to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 6133).
- 26. IRRIGATION. H.R. 5499, by Rep. Budge, to provide for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Michaud Flats project for irrigation in the State of Idaho; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6133).
- 27. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 5501, by Rep. Curtis, to authorize modification of the flood-control project for agricultural levee unit 513-512-R in Richardson County,

Nebraska; to Public Works Committee (p. 6133).

28. CCC. H.R. 5506, by Rep. Rogers, to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell corn which is stored, at a price fixed by the Secretary; to Agriculture Committee (p. 6133).

29. RECLAMATION. H.R. 5510, by Rep. Young, to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects, etc.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6133).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 3: CCC pea sales investigation procedure H. Agriculture subcommittee (exec). FCA reorganization bills, H. Agriculture (Farrington to testify). Establish commissions on intergovernmental relations and organization, H. Rules.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 12, 1953
For actions of June 11, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed final congressional action on Treasury-Post Office ap-
propriation bill. Sen. Thye urged consideration of his bill providing surplus feed
and food grains to Holland. Senate committee reported flammable fabrics bill. House
reported 2nd independent offices appropriation bill. House sent economic controls
bill to conference. House committee ordered reported mutual security extension bill.
House agreed to resolution providing \$50,000 for agriculture investigations. Sen.
Schöepfel introduced and discussed bill authorizing CCC to transfer surplus commodi-
ties to MSA.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 213, to pro-
vide \$50,000 for studies and investigations by the Agriculture Committee (p.
6637). The House Administration Committee had previously reported this resolu-
tion (H. Rept. 545) (p. 6655).
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment
H.R. 5690, second independent offices appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 550)
(p. 6655). Rep. Yates received permission to file minority views on this bill
(p. 6638).
3. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Reps. Wolcott, Gamble, Talle, Kilburn, Spence, Brown (Ga.),
and Patman were appointed as conferees for S. 1081, authorizing temporary
economic controls (pp. 6637-38). Senate conferees were appointed on June 10.
4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not
actually report) the proposed mutual security extension bill. The "Daily Digest"
states that, in addition to structural amendments, the committee cut
\$476,000,000 from the proposed \$5,474,732,500, reporting the bill out at
\$4,998,732,500. The cuts were: \$100 million from sec. 101 (a) (1)--Europe,
\$100 million from Sec. 201--Near East and Africa; \$100 million for defense sup-
port in Europe, \$150 million for special weapons, \$25 million for basic mater-
ials, and \$1 million for ocean freight (p. D545).
5. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5406,
authorizing GSA to acquire Federal title to real property and to provide for
the construction of certain public buildings for housing Federal agencies by

executing purchase contracts (H. Rept. 552) (p. 6655).

6. **FLAG.** Passed as reported S. 604, prohibiting display of other flags in equal or superior prominence to the U. S. flag except under specified circumstances (pp. 6644-46).
7. **WAR POWERS.** The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 2557, to extend title 2 of the First War Powers Act (contract authority of the President) through June 30, 1954 (p. D545).
8. **DISASTER AREA.** Agreed to H. Res. 276, providing for Federal aid to Massachusetts by classifying certain tornado devastated areas as disaster areas (pp. 6641-44).
9. **FOREIGN TRADE.** The purposes of H.R. 5495, extending the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements, as stated in the committee's report are:
 - "1. Extend until June 12, 1954, the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to enter into trade agreements as requested by the President;
 - "2. Reduce from 1 year to 9 months the period within which the Tariff Commission must make its investigation and report on applications for relief under the escape clause;
 - "3. Increase the membership of the Tariff Commission from 6 to 7; and
 - "4. Establish a temporary bipartisan commission to be known as the 'Commission on Foreign Economic Policy' which will provide the mechanism for a thorough examination of our foreign economic policy as recommended by the President."
10. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., June 15 (p. 6655). Legislative Program as stated by the Majority Leader: Mon., Consent Calendar, H.R. 5495, reciprocal trade agreements extension bill, and H.R. 5451, wheat marketing quota bill; Tues., Private Calendar and H.R. 5690, second independent offices appropriation bill which is expected to be passed on Wed., after which the legislative appropriation bill and H.R. 3203, the trip leasing bill, will be considered (p. 6638).

SENATE

11. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 5174, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 6592-6600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. **FLAMMABLE FABRICS.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5069, prohibiting interstate commerce of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals (S. Rept. 400) (p. 6589).
13. **RESEARCH.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 977, which would amend the National Science Foundation Act so as to provide for an "open-end" authorization (S. Rept. 396) (p. 6589).
14. **FOREIGN AID.** Sen. Thye spoke favoring transfer of surplus wheat to Pakistan, and urged consideration of S. 847, providing shipment of surplus feed and food grains to Holland (p. 6590).
15. **INTEREST RATES.** Sens. Kerr, Capehart, Bush, and others, discussed the effects of increased interest rates on our economy (pp. 6600-22), and Sen. Bush

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Room 105-A

AMENDING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

JUNE 11 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 977]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to whom was referred the bill (S. 977) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The sole purpose of the bill, as reported by the committee, is to remove from the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 507, 81st Cong.) the \$15 million limitation on the amount of annual appropriations which may be made for the purposes of the act. Removal of the existing appropriation limitation is necessary in order to permit further centralization of basic scientific research in the National Science Foundation. Such centralization is in accord with the fundamental purposes for which the Foundation was created and should lead to more efficient administration of Federal programs aimed at the encouragement of basic research on a nationwide basis.

Although the Foundation is now a going concern, having been actively in operation for approximately 2 years, the centralization of basic research envisaged by the act has largely failed to materialize. While the act specifically authorizes the transfer to the Foundation of funds available for basic research to other Federal departments and

agencies, the committee is advised that the existing appropriation limitation nevertheless serves as an effective barrier to any sizable transfer of such funds, for the reason that the National Science Foundation cannot legally request adequate appropriations for the continuance of such programs in subsequent years. It seems evident to the committee that such an arrangement, leading to diffusion of responsibility among Federal agencies, is administratively inefficient and that it hampers and defeats the fundamental purposes of the act.

In recommending enactment of this legislation, the committee is not unmindful of the present administration's program to balance the Federal budget. In keeping with this objective, the committee has been assured by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, as shown below in an extract from his report on this measure, that removal of the existing limitation on appropriations for the Foundation is not presently expected to result in any overall increase in Government expenditures for research. The administration's intention to strengthen the responsibility of the National Science Foundation for basic research also is indicated by the Budget Director's report as follows:

The revised 1954 budget request for the National Science Foundation is \$12,250,000. While this is a substantial increase in the appropriations to the Foundation, it was more than offset by decreases in the justifiable requests of other agencies for similar purposes. These steps were taken in furtherance of the policy of this administration to centralize in the National Science Foundation the Government's programs for support of basic research, which are now carried out by several agencies. It should be made clear, however, that other agencies will be allowed to support basic research which is directly related to the solution of problems for which these agencies have statutory responsibility.

One step toward carrying out this policy is taken in the revised 1954 budget request for the Foundation, but it will not be possible to continue it in future years if the present appropriation limitation in the National Science Foundation Act remains in effect.

The removal of the limitation is not expected to result in an increase in total Government expenditures for the support of research. The National Science Foundation is now commencing a study which will result in recommendations as to the desirable goals and objectives of the Nation's research activities and the appropriate part for the Federal Government in this effort. When this study is completed, consideration will again be given to the proper level of Federal support of basic research. In the meantime, it will be desirable and economical to continue the gradual process of centralizing in the National Science Foundation, the general purpose basic research support programs of the Federal Government.

For this reason, enactment of this legislation would be in accord with the program of the President.

In reporting this bill to the Senate, the committee has eliminated therefrom a provision contained in the bill as introduced, which would have reduced to eight members the quorum requirement contained in section 4 (d) of the National Science Foundation Act. The present quorum requirement is a majority of the voting members of the 24-member Board.

The committee feels that such a reduction of the quorum requirement of the Board is not in the public interest and that adoption of such a provision would set a bad precedent. Furthermore, it seems illogical to effect a policy designed to give the Foundation greater responsibility, while at the same time proposing to dilute the strength of the National Science Board by reducing the majority-quorum requirement. As expressly provided by law, the Board must be representative of the views of scientific leaders in all areas of the Nation. Reduction of the quorum requirement would therefore tend to eliminate this important safeguard that Congress wrote into the act.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the change in existing law made by the bill, as amended by the committee, is as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets and new matter is in italics):

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

SEC. 16. (a) To enable the Foundation to carry out its powers and duties, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, [not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter] *such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.*

○

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the progress of the government since the last session of Congress. The President mentions the death of George Washington and the inauguration of himself as the first President of the United States. He also mentions the signing of the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Treasury and the progress of the government since the last session of Congress. The Secretary mentions the signing of the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Navy and the progress of the government since the last session of Congress. The Secretary mentions the signing of the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the War and the progress of the government since the last session of Congress. The Secretary mentions the signing of the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the State and the progress of the government since the last session of Congress. The Secretary mentions the signing of the Louisiana Purchase and the establishment of the Department of the Interior.

Calendar No. 400

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 977

[Report No. 396]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1953

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

JUNE 11 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of May 10, 1950 (64 Stat. 149), entitled
4 “An Act to promote the progress of science; to advance the
5 national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national
6 defense, and for other purposes”, is hereby amended as
7 follows:

8 1. By striking from subsection (d) of section 4 the
9 sentence “A majority of the voting members of the Board
10 shall constitute a quorum” and inserting in lieu thereof the
11 sentence “Eight of the voting members of the Board
12 shall constitute a quorum”.

1 2. By striking from subsection (a) of section 16 the
2 words "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending
3 June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for fiscal
4 years thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof the words
5 "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
6 of this Act".

7 That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science
8 Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not
9 to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951,
10 and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year there-
11 after" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be
12 necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act".

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 977

[Report No. 396]

A BILL

To amend the National Science Foundation Act
of 1950.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. AIKEN

FEBRUARY 18, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

JUNE 11 (legislative day, JUNE 8), 1953

Reported with an amendment

Naturally enough, the decisions of the NLRB have reflected a marked antiemployer bias. More than any other agency of Government, the NLRB has been criticized for the partisan character of its rulings and decisions. In view of these facts it has been the opinion of many experts in the field of labor-management relations that a remedy for the problems arising under the Taft-Hartley Act cannot be achieved without a drastic change in the personnel responsible for administering this law.

In line with this, a number of bills have been introduced in this session of the Congress to reorganize the NLRB and its staff with the objective of creating a genuinely public-minded and impartial agency. This proposed legislation would eliminate the present office of General Counsel and would substitute therefor an Administrator and a new staff. It is my understanding that this proposal has high priority on the list of the changes in the Taft-Hartley Act which the administration is now considering. The Department of Labor has, however, adamantly opposed any changes in the organization of the Board or its office of General Counsel unless provision is made for a transfer of the present staff without any loss of status to the reorganized agency. In other words the Department of Labor wants all of the New Deal crypto-socialists of the Labor Board kept right where they are so that they can continue to preserve the partisan direction of Board decisions. What more concrete proof is required that the primary objective of the New Dealers is to protect their own.

Certainly this is a "dead giveaway." The Department of Labor, in considering desirable changes in the Taft-Hartley

law, has a legitimate interest in the substantive provisions of the law, but the question of retaining the present personnel of the Board goes beyond the substance of the law and gets into the area of the ideological attitudes of the individuals concerned. The motivation for the Department's insistence upon retention of the present staff can only be a desire to maintain New Deal control of the Board. This is scarcely in harmony with the desires of the new administration to bring into government people who will carry out the philosophy of the new administration and assist in reversing the socialistic trend of government for the past 20 years.

Again, I voice a vigorous word of caution to the new administration. It is becoming increasingly more difficult to accomplish any change in Government as long as these crypto-Socialists are permitted to remain in sensitive policy-determining positions. The time for positive corrective action is now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

RECESS

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. In accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 16, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Arthur S. Flemming, of Ohio, to be Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

To be commissioned commander

Charles A. Schoene Fair J. Bryant
William N. Martin Charles W. Clark
Harold J. Seaborg

To be commissioned lieutenant commander
William E. Randall

To be commissioned lieutenant

Dewey G. Rushford
Gordon D. Scott

To be commissioned lieutenant (junior grade)

Julian W. Flint William D. Barbee
David F. Romero Robert A. Parker
Arthur R. Benton, Jr. Herbert R. Lippold
Eugene A. Taylor Roger F. Lanier

To be commissioned ensign

George W. Thompson
Floyd J. Tucker, Jr.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Ralph H. Demmler, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the term expiring June 5, 1957.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Amos J. Peaslee, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Joseph V. Sullivan, S. T. D., assistant superintendent of Catholic schools, diocese of Kansas City, Mo., offered the following prayer:

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of the United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides; by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion; by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy; and by restraining vice and immorality. Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all the proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge; and may perpetuate to us the blessing of equal liberty. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 11, 1953, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1273. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American University," approved February 24, 1893, so as to clarify the relations between the board of trustees of the American University and the board of education of the Methodist Church, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for a continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government" for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 53-10.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to authority granted on June 11, 1953, the Clerk today received from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment H. R. 5174, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes."

Very truly yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RESIGNATION OF NORRIS POULSON

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation of a Member:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. JOSEPH MARTIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of California my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the 24th Congressional District of California to take effect at midnight of this date.

Very truly yours,

NORRIS POULSON.

The SPEAKER. With objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

ROBERT T. ASHMORE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

JUNE 15, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law, showing the election of the Honorable ROBERT T. ASHMORE as Representative-elect to the 83d Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Joseph R. Bryson, has been received and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ASHMORE appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4730) to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, of certain lands formerly owned by that city, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

JUNE 11, 1953.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "14" and insert "5."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "primarily."

Page 2, line 8, strike out "purposes" and insert "purpose."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on page 6645 of the RECORD of June 11, the last paragraph in the first column, a statement made by me was attributed to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. REED]. Also, two paragraphs before that, I am shown as saying "I am glad to struck out." It should read "I am glad you struck out." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we be permitted to file minority views on the bill H. R. 5710.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDING NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4689) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 19, 1953
For actions of June 18, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated conference report on economic controls bill. Senate completed final congressional action on flammable fabrics bill. Senate committees reported mutual security and Interior appropriation bills. House passed 2nd independent offices appropriation bill. House debated mutual security bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 394-2, with amendments H.R. 5690, the second independent offices appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 7043-44).
2. FOREIGN AID. Concluded debate on H.R. 5710, the Mutual Security Agency authorization bill (pp. 7048-87). Rep. Chipenfield stated that reductions could be made in Point-4 by limiting its purpose to the sharing of technical skills (p. 7053).
Received an American Friends of the Middle East petition supporting the shipment of 1 million tons of wheat as a grant to Pakistan (p. 7093).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Received reports on the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo. (Interior Department), (H. Doc. 187), and on the feasibility of providing flood control protection on the Arkansas River at Enid, Okla. (H. Doc. 185), and on the Lower Mississippi at New Madrid, Missouri (H. Doc. 183) (p. 7092).

SENATE

4. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Began debate on the conference report on S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, and agreed to vote on this report Mon., June 22 (pp. 6993-7005, 7008-16).
5. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Passed without amendment H.R. 5069, to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn (p. 6989). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. MARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 1806, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to authorize the serving of oleomargarine or margarine (S. Rept. 447) (p. 6974).
7. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 2128, to continue the mutual security program for 1954 (S. Rept. 444) (p. 6974).
8. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4828, the Interior appropriation bill for 1954 (S. Rept. 445) (p. 6974).
9. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 848, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (S. Rept. 448) (p. 6974).
10. SMALL BUSINESS; TAXATION. The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report, "Tax Problems of Small Business" (S. Rept. 442) (pp. 6974-5).
11. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1684, to facilitate civil-service appointment of certain veterans (pp. 6990-1). This bill preserves and restores the eligibility for probational appointment of those who were on a civil-service register and eligible for probational appointment, and who lost opportunity for such appointment because of their service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950. It also provides that upon probational appointment, the veteran's rate of compensation, seniority rights, grade and time-in-grade, and within-grade step increases shall be based and determined as if he were appointed the date the lower ranking eligible was probationally appointed. It directs the CSC to place these veterans on an appropriate register with the same priority that is extended to World War II veterans. The veteran must have been discharged "under honorable conditions," be qualified for the duties of the position, and make application therefor within 90 days after his separation.
The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 1458, to continue employee war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1954 (p. 6974). The bill was then considered and passed over on Sen. Thye's objection (pp. 6991-92).
12. CREDIT UNION. Passed as reported S. 1665, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act (relating to payment of dividends to members) (p. 6985).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 2097, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the construction of the Eklutna hydroelectric project, Alaska, from \$20,365,400 to \$33 million (pp. 6981-2).
Sen. Kefauver opposed the proposed execution of a contract between the Bonneville Power Admin. and private utility companies in the Northwest whereby power from the BPA would be distributed through nine companies, and inserted a statement opposing this contract from purchasers claiming 99% of all power purchases in this region (pp. 7033-9).
14. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 977, to amend the National Science Foundation Act to provide an "open-end" authorization (p. 6987).
15. HOUSING. Agreed to the committee amendments to S. 1993, to amend the National Housing Act and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 with respect to maximum interest rates, and then passed over the bill (pp. 6982-83).
16. TREATIES. Agreed to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and then passed over S. J. Res. 1, proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the

from this compact by means of appropriate legislation to that end. Such withdrawal shall not become effective until 2 years after written notice thereof by the Governor of the withdrawing State or Territory accompanied by a certified copy of the requisite legislative action is received by the Commission. Such withdrawal shall not relieve the withdrawing State or Territory from its obligations hereunder accruing prior to the effective date of withdrawal. The withdrawing State or Territory may rescind its action of withdrawal at any time within the 2-year period. Thereafter, the withdrawing State or Territory may be reinstated by application to and the approval by a majority vote of the Commission.

"ARTICLE XII

"If any compacting State or Territory shall at any time default in the performance of any of its obligations assumed or imposed in accordance with the provisions of this compact, all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact or agreements hereunder shall be suspended from the effective date of such default as fixed by the Commission.

"Unless such default shall be remedied within a period of 2 years following the effective date of such default, this compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting State or Territory by affirmative vote of three-fourths of the other member States or Territories.

"Any such defaulting State may be reinstated by: (a) performing all acts and obligations upon which it has heretofore defaulted, and (b) application to and the approval by a majority vote of the Commission."

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 977) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15 million for each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wonder if we might have an explanation from the able senior Senator from New Jersey as to the purposes of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The purpose of the bill is to carry out the intent of the Bureau of the Budget to consolidate, so far as possible, in the National Science Foundation, research in pure science as distinguished from applied science. This can be done only if the present limited ceiling of \$15 million is removed from the law. It is proposed by the pending bill to amend the law so as to provide an open ceiling for such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. This amendment has the full approval of the Bureau of the Budget, after a conference with Mr. Dodge and the Directors of the Foundation.

If the Senator from Florida wishes a further explanation, I can go into more detail.

Mr. SMATHERS. I should appreciate having the Senator give a little further explanation, if he is in a position to do so.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The action along the line suggested was initiated at the instigation of Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was the head of all the Government's scientific work during the war. As a result of experience in the war with atomic energy work, and otherwise, he came to the conclusion that one thing that was needed, was a consolidation of efforts in research in pure science. That was what led to the introduction of the National Science Foundation bill.

At that time Dr. Bush estimated that, under the circumstances, the cost of stimulating much needed basic research might reach \$50 million or \$60 million a year. He believed that in the long run money would be saved by consolidating this research in the new Foundation.

I believe this question was before Congress 2 or 3 years ago, and that there was extended debate on the subject. The National Science Foundation was established, with provision made for representatives on the Foundation from colleges all over the country, including land-grant colleges. A program was developed for the assignment of research projects to different institutions after hearings before the Foundation itself.

The Director of the Foundation is Dr. Alan Waterman, an eminent scientist. Mr. Chester Barnard, formerly head of the Rockefeller Foundation, accepted the chairmanship of the Board. He, Dr. Waterman, and other scientific colleagues are moving ahead with the whole program and are carefully carrying out the original purposes of the act.

The difficulty in the past has been that some Members of Congress have not fully understood the need for consolidating our Government's basic research efforts. Appropriations have been so limited that it was not possible for the Foundation to do the work for which it was originally created, namely, to bring together much of the basic research now being done in the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and other agencies. Such centralization is necessary if we are to make economies in this expensive but critically important area of work. That was the only reason why we asked that the definite ceiling of \$15 million be removed so that in consultation with the various departments and the Bureau of the Budget, funds and programs now carried on by other agencies of the Government could be transferred, in accordance with the President's policy of consolidation, to the National Science Foundation.

This year I think the appropriation asked for was \$15 million. I understand that approximately \$10 million has been tentatively approved. No more money is needed this year; but it is necessary to have the ceiling removed so that the Foundation's work can be expanded, as originally intended, and the very important research in pure science be put on a sound nationwide basis under the leadership of eminent scientists. I wish to emphasize that the removal of this ceiling would not increase total Federal expenditures in basic research. All it

would do would be to permit consolidation of this work. As a matter of fact, such consolidation can be expected to result in savings from the standpoint of the overall Federal budget.

The original request was that the number required for a quorum be reduced. There are 24 members on the Board. There have always been present at the meetings more than a majority of the members. It was believed by some that it might expedite the work of the Foundation if a smaller number were required to form a quorum. However, we considered the work so important that we felt that the members of the panel should get together at regular intervals for the very important task of assigning research projects and assigning scholarships for young scientists among the various institutions. We rejected the request that a smaller number be required for a quorum, but we felt that removal of the ceiling from the authorization was necessary to enable the Foundation to design and carry out a program of the scope and dimension originally intended by Congress. I consider such basic research a vital part of our national health, welfare, and security.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Would this bill in any way change the previous operations of the National Science Foundation?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. It would change its operations in the sense that research in pure science would tend to be concentrated in the Foundation, rather than having it scattered, with a little in one department and a little in another department.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair reminds the Senator from New Jersey that his 5 minutes have expired.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator from New Jersey, and commend him for his work in this field.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF DURATION OF HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 967) to extend the duration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (title VI) of the Public Health Service Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, to strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "seven", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 621 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the word "five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "seven."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERMISSION TO VETERANS TO SUSPEND OR DELAY THEIR PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION OR TRAINING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 631) to permit veterans to suspend or delay their programs of education or training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 in order to perform services as missionaries, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was, on page 1, line 10, after the word "having", to insert "during the past 10 years."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill. I see that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the author of the bill, is present in the Chamber.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, this bill would enable returning Korean veterans to perform a traditional, full-time, unpaid, religious missionary service for their church without losing the educational benefits of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, commonly known as the Korean GI bill.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—commonly known as the Mormon Church—for many years has sent out young men as missionaries when they were about the ages of these returning veterans. However, the performance of this missionary work by the returning veteran involves such a delay in, or such an interruption of, his educational program that, under the requirements of the act as to time of initiation or allowed interruption, he loses his benefits under the act. There may be other churches with the same problem, but we know of no others.

First. The present act—section 212a—requires the veteran to initiate his education program within 2 years after his discharge or release from active service. This bill provides that up to 36 months time spent in missionary work as defined by this bill would be disregarded in applying this limitation on the time for initiating the program of education.

Second. The present act—section 212b—provides that the veteran cannot interrupt his education program for more than 12 months. This bill would provide that up to 36 months' time spent in missionary work as defined by this bill would be disregarded in applying this limitation on interruption of the program of education.

For more than 120 years the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been sending out young men from 18 to 25 years of age as missionaries. Ordinarily they spend 2 to 2½ years in this service, unpaid and at their own expense, and return to establish themselves in other careers, since the church has no paid ministry. This is the accepted pattern of life for an orthodox and devoted member of the church.

When the Korean war began, there were approximately 3,000 young men in the missionary service of this church. Ordinarily they have been exempt from military service to perform this mis-

sionary work; however, in order to eliminate the conflict with the draft law for young men of this age, this exemption was voluntarily waived by the church, and it decided not to call as missionaries after January 31, 1951, any young men who were fit to be classified as 1-A. It asked them to serve their country first and then return to serve their church. That was before the present GI bill was written, and it was not known then that if such returning veterans were to perform the traditional missionary service they would lose the education benefits of this act. This makes it a difficult choice for the boys.

The purpose of this bill is to enable these boys to perform this missionary service without foregoing the benefits they may be entitled to under the act.

This bill does not extend the overall time for the receipt of benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952, nor does it extend the overall time under which the Veterans' Administration would be obligated to administer benefits under the act.

This bill would not result in any additional costs in benefits received or in the administration of the act.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator. Will the Senator from Utah yield for a question?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the Senator believe that it would be constitutional to place in the bill a limitation which requires that a religious group which might be the recipient of the benefits of the bill must be a bona fide religious organization for 10 years?

Mr. BENNETT. The original bill did not contain such a limitation. The limitation was placed in the bill by the committee. The Senator from Utah would be perfectly willing to have that particular provision deleted, because it serves no purpose.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does not the Senator from Utah believe that that particular provision is discriminatory, in that some other religious group might spring up within 8 years, 7 years, or 5 years, which should be entitled to the same benefits under the bill as any other religious organization?

Mr. BENNETT. So far as the Senator from Utah is concerned, that provision may be stricken.

Mr. SMATHERS. Would the Senator be willing to allow the bill to go to the foot of the calendar, so that we may draft a proper amendment? I advise the Senator that the junior Senator from Florida will object to the bill with that provision in it.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, the question arose in the committee, and the fear was that unless there was some limitation to insure the bona fides of a religious organization, attempts might be made to take advantage of the law by those who are not really entitled to its advantages. I admit that a period of 10 years seems arbitrary; yet it seemed that there should be some limitation to take care of the important, bona fide religious organizations.

Mr. SMATHERS. Was there discussion in the committee as to how it would

be determined what a bona fide religious organization is?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. No; that question was not discussed. The feeling was that if we should insert a time limit in the bill, it would at least require an organization attempting to claim the benefits of this provision to prove that it had been in existence for some time.

Mr. SMATHERS. Would not the Senator agree that if a bona fide religious organization should come into being 8 years or 7 years from the time this legislation was enacted, such bona fide religious organization and its members should have the same benefits as would members of religious organizations which had been in existence for longer than 10 years?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I think the point made by the Senator is very reasonable, but it seems to me that we must guard against spurious, fly-by-night organizations coming into existence for the purpose of trying to take advantage of the law and obtaining a longer time within which to exercise GI rights.

Mr. SMATHERS. The Senator must recognize that when we enter the field of bona fide religious organizations, what might be considered by one person as a fly-by-night organization might not be so considered by another person. If the Senator from Utah would be willing to withdraw his amendment, I would be willing to withdraw my objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Would the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who is the chairman of the committee which reported the amendment, be willing to withdraw the amendment?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to delete the amendment and leave the bill as originally introduced. I am not sure that I have the authority to do so, but I am willing to do it.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, do I understand the Senator from New Jersey withdraws the amendment?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am willing to withdraw the limitation in the form of the amendment on page 1, line 10, if there is no objection, and I assume there will be none.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has been agreed to. The Chair will entertain a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment, on page 1, line 10, was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment. A negative vote will delete the amendment from the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on 2nd independent offices appropriation bill. House received conference reports on 1st independent offices and Army civil appropriation bills. Senate received appropriation estimate for corn allotments. House discussed forest-mining bill. House passed bill to celebrate 50th anniversary of farm-demonstration work. House subcommittee approved its report on pea sales. Sen. Magnuson introduced and discussed bill to restrict farm imports.

HOUSE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6391, the foreign-aid appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 880)(p. 9562).
Received the conference report on H. R. 4663, the first independent offices appropriation bill for 1954, which includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, National Science Foundation, etc. (pp. 9556-60).
Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5690, the second independent offices appropriation bill for 1954, which includes funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, and Selective Service System (pp. 9481-2, 9516-9, 9559-60). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Received the conference report on H. R. 5376, the Army civil appropriation bill for 1954, which includes funds for flood control (pp. 9487, 9545-7).
- 2. BUILDINGS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to acquire land and enter into lease-purchase contracts for construction of Government buildings thereon (p. 9562).
- 3. EXTENSION WORK.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 161, requesting the President to designate 1953 as the 50th Anniversary Year of Farm Demonstration Work (p. 9512).
- 4. SAFETY.** Passed as reported S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (pp. 9509-10).
- 5. PEA SALES.** A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for reporting to

the full Committee a report on its study of the sale of 80,000 tons of Austrian peas by CCC (p. D739).

6. FORESTRY. Discussed and, at the request of Rep. Price, passed over H. R. 4983, to define the surface rights of a locator of a mining claim on U. S. land. Rep. Miller said a joint subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Agriculture Committee has been appointed to iron out the differences between the two Committees on this subject. The subcommittee consists of Reps. D'Ewart, Engle, Wharton, Hill, Hagen, and Abbitt. (pp. 9507-8.)
7. RESEARCH. Discussed and, at the request of Rep. Phillips, passed over H. R. 4689, to provide an open-end authorization for the National Science Foundation (p. 9507).
8. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1433, to extend the benefits of certain provisions of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, N. Mex. (p. 9512). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Dentsen criticized the policy of permitting increases in interest rates (pp. 9552-5).
10. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3107, to provide for conveyance of a tract of forest land in Basalt, Colo. (H. Rept. 888) (p. 9562).

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1954 of \$7,500,000 for this Department to formulate and carry out acreage allotments on the 1954 corn crop in the commercial areas; to Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 61) (p. 9432).
In reporting H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill, the Committee struck out the prohibition against cost-of-living allowances for residents of the Territory or possession involved.
12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1991, relating to certain cost adjustments in the Greenfield division, Mont. (p. 9483). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5141, to create a Small Business Administration (pp. 9431, 9443-75).
14. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's fiscal policies and inserted newspaper articles on this matter (pp. 9440-2).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse inserted R. L. Neuberger's article criticizing Secretary McKay's decision "to abandon" the Hells Canyon project (p. 9484).
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland stated that today the Senate will consider the FCA reorganization bill and the rubber-plants sale bill (pp. 9483-4).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. FARM IMPORTS. S. 2430, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and others), to amend the Trade Agreements Act to vest additional authority in the Tariff Commission regarding imports of agricultural commodities; to Finance Committee (p. 9435).
Remarks of author (pp. 9435-6).

Mr. COMBS. I would hesitate to testify from memory, because we didn't subpoena him and I don't recollect. I know we have some record, but what it is I am unable to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other questions?

Mr. HILLELSON. I would like to ask a question.

Mr. Combs, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. COMBS. No, sir.

Mr. HILLELSON. You don't mind answering the question, do you?

Mr. COMBS. Not at all, not at all. I am happy to have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. HILLELSON. Thank you. That is all I have.

Mr. COMBS. I might add, in all fairness, Mr. Chairman, I am sure you will hear with me, that our sole interest—I am just doing this for the sake of the record—that our sole interest in coming to southern California and investigating the housing authority at that time was exclusively in connection with its problem of Communist infiltration, and nothing else. We did so at the joint request of the housing authority, the Attorney General, the district attorney, and I think the city council, as a matter of fact.

Letters and communications from all of those bodies we have on file. We did come down and we ran all of the personnel of the housing authority through our files. The 5 members of the board, the staff, 475 employees, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. The housing authority requested you to do that at that time?

Mr. COMBS. Yes. After we had done that, all of those individuals concerning whom we found any evidence of Communist activity or affiliation we subpoenaed the personnel files from the housing authority and listed them, and in cases where the individuals had a record, we will say, in San Francisco, we also ran various official files in that and other localities.

So far as we are able to determine, we caught everybody whom we had any idea was a member of the Communist Party or a fellow traveler, or under party discipline. We subpoenaed many, many witnesses at that hearing simply because we wanted to get information from them and concerning whom we had no evidence of Communist affiliation at all.

That was one of the reasons we held the hearings in executive rather than open session.

The CHAIRMAN. When you made your report, those that in your opinion, or in the opinion of that committee were Communists were discharged?

Mr. COMBS. They were immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure the Members of the Congress will not only be interested, but will receive a great deal of instruction from this which we all need, with reference to this question of who is and who is not a Communist.

Mr. COMBS. I am happy to be here.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDING NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4689) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, on previous occasions the committee has asked that this bill be passed over without prejudice. I make the same statement

today. I would like to say my feeling is that while I am not at all sure—in fact I do not think I am opposed to this bill, I certainly think it should be taken up under the suspension of the rules so that some discussion may be had on it, because this matter comes before my subcommittee and it involves millions of dollars and involves questions of whether money is to be appropriated to all other agencies. This has to do with the National Science Foundation and no record and no check has been made by the subcommittee from which that agency gets its appropriation. I respectfully suggest that this bill at least should be brought up under the suspension of the rules and that 20 minutes may be given to each side for a discussion of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SURFACE RIGHTS OF LOCATOR OF MINING CLAIM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4983) to define the surface rights vested in the locator of a mining claim hereafter made under the mining laws of the United States, prior to issuance of patent therefor, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that objection has been raised to H. R. 4983, the bill to define the surface rights of the locators of mining claims and having as its objective the end of locating fraudulent mining claims.

From the statements made in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 2 weeks ago and comments in the press, it appears that there is a deliberate attempt underway to misrepresent this bill. Some of the comment goes so far as to attribute to the bill the very evils it is intended to correct.

Under the administration of the United States Forest Service for the past twenty-odd years there have been some abuses in the location of mining claims on national forest lands. Claims have been located where it later appeared the real purpose was not mining but timber cutting, summer cabins, filling stations, and so forth.

The existing law provides for the invalidation of a mining claim when it is discovered that it was fraudulently located. Since 1910 there has been an agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior on this subject. The agreement is that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds what he believes is a fraudulent mining claim on the National Forest lands or other areas under his jurisdiction, he will report the same to the Sec-

retary of the Interior who will then proceed to investigate the claim and vacate it if it is found to be fraudulent.

The fact is that the United States Forest Service has not asked the Secretary of the Interior to take action against hundreds of violations it claims are to be found on lands under its jurisdiction.

There is evidence that leads one to believe that certain former officials of the national forests and others would rather have a horrible example than a correction of the evil to the end that all mining claims on national forests would be brought under forest official administration dictatorship. To this end they have been joined by those who would like to see all natural resources nationalized.

Our mineral resources must be found and made available for the Nation's use if we are to continue to have a growing and expanding economy. The only way we are going to get this exploration and development is to encourage prospectors to go into the hills, risk their capital, invest days and weeks and years of their time and labor, and search out and find the great resources that are still undeveloped.

The men who go into the hills prospecting are willing to do so only because they believe that there is a chance to discover a rich and valuable deposit of ore, and that they may then receive a patent to their mining claims, and then receive a reward commensurate with their labors and investment. This is the way the United States of America has grown and developed through the years and it has provided this country with the minerals necessary to its growth. We must be exceedingly careful in amending the present mining laws that we do not enact legislation that kill future exploration and development of our mineral wealth.

H. R. 4983 has been carefully written and edited by those experienced in mining so as to end the evil of fraudulent mining claims, yet not kill the incentive necessary to explore and develop our mining resources. The Regan bill, H. R. 334, which passed the House a short time ago will be of further help toward this end.

The Mines and Mining Subcommittee of the House, and the mining industry, believe that proper enforcement of the present mining laws as to existing claims, plus these two bills, will put an end to fraudulent mining claims.

We, therefore, deeply regret that those who are crying the loudest about fraudulent mining claims should see fit to delay enactment of legislation that will correct the evil of fraudulent mining claims.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object for the purpose of making a statement. My colleagues, there is some conflict between this bill reported by the Interior Committee and another bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture. I have felt the bill reported by the Agriculture Committee invades the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. There are problems on surface rights and mining covering forests and public domain that must be solved—I

feel they are now in the process of being resolved. As chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I have appointed a subcommittee to meet with a similar Committee on Agriculture to iron out these differences. I have appointed the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART], the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. WHARTON] as a committee to meet with the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN], and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABERTT]. The last three have been appointed by Mr. HOPE, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to iron out any difference of jurisdiction between the two committees.

The SPEAKER. Two Members have objected. Is there objection?

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Three objections are heard. The bill is stricken from the calendar.

PAYMENT OF 10- AND 20-PERCENT DISABILITY COMPENSATION PAYMENTS ON QUARTERLY BASIS RATHER THAN MONTHLY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 631) to provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability, rated 20 percent or less disabling, shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RATING OF TOTAL OR PERMANENT DISABILITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN IN FORCE FOR 20 OR MORE YEARS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2984) to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SECREST] for any information he may have with reference to this proposed legislation.

Mr. SECREST. Mr. Speaker, this legislation passed the House unanimously in the last Congress. Under the present rules of the Veterans' Administration, if a totally disabled veteran or a veteran with permanent total disability is examined twice within 5 years, and if it is found that the disability is still continuing, that veteran is never called back for another examination. This bill would enact into law what is now a regulation of the Veterans' Administration. Instead of using the 5-year base period, we in the committee have used 20 years. It gives the veteran assurance

that his payments will not be taken away, but it gives him no additional benefit.

Furthermore, in my opinion, this will result in economy, because every time a veteran goes into a hospital he is re-examined for this same total disability, and they have found practically no cases in the history of this country where a man has been permanently disabled 5 years and his disability has been corrected. So it would eliminate these unnecessary examinations and result in some economy. It would give to the totally disabled veteran, who has been that way for 20 years, some assurance that he would not have to worry unnecessarily in regard to his case.

Mr. FORD. Is there any assurance that a person who has been so disabled will be examined in the 19th year, so that there is some protection taken?

Mr. SECREST. The Veterans' Bureau could reexamine any veteran at any time, but under the present regulations, if he is found to be totally disabled upon 2 examinations within a 5-year period, he is never called for examination again, because experience has shown that a veteran totally disabled for 5 years does not recover.

Mr. FORD. Under this legislation any time up to the 20th year he could be so examined again and stricken from the rolls?

Mr. SECREST. There is nothing to prevent the Veterans' Administration, except by their own regulation, from doing that. They limit it to 5 years instead of 20 years.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a rating of total disability or permanent total disability which has been made for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and which has been continuously in force for 20 years or more shall not be reduced thereafter.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "compensation, pension, or insurance" and insert "compensation or pension."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "thereafter," insert "except upon a showing that such rating was based on fraud."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation or pension purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF PENSION BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5380) to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th

Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unmarried widows, child, or children.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

THREE-YEAR PRESUMPTION FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5636) to amend veterans regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for tuberculosis other than pulmonary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraph (c) of paragraph I, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding after the words "that active pulmonary tuberculosis," the following: "or all other types of active tuberculosis."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO INCORPORATE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1105) to incorporate the National Safety Council.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Melvin H. Baker, Lawrence D. Bell, James B. Black, S. Bruce Black, Morgan B. Brainard, John W. Carpenter, Ray Carr, William G. Chandler, Kenneth B. Colman, Frederick C. Crawford, Walter J. Cummings, Richard R. Deupree, Benjamin F. Fairless, Wallace Falvey, Francis J. Gavin, George A. Jacoby, George E. Leighty, Horace P. Liversidge, Henry E. North, Thomas I. Parkinson, A. V. Rohweder, William A. Simpson, Lee E. Skeel, W. A. Stewart, John Stilwell, J. E. Trainer, and Juan T. Trippe are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name of National Safety Council (hereinafter called the corporation) and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

COMPLETION OF ORGANIZATION

SEC. 2. The persons named in the first section of this act are authorized to complete the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers and employees, the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF CORPORATION

SEC. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(1) to further, encourage, and promote methods and procedures leading to increased

1946 to 1951, over 750,000 Italians have been resettled in Europe and overseas. By going further ourselves, we will encourage other countries to do even more.

To interject a financial note, it has been estimated that we could save \$2½ billion in foreign aid by allowing 240,000 special quota immigrants to enter the United States over the next 3 years.

Apart from humanitarian reasons or economic reasons, this legislation is necessary to regain the initiative in the cold war.

Communist propaganda is making capital out of the contradictions between our words and our deeds.

We have a habit of preaching liberation and then turning escapees back to their oppressors as we did with many Russians after World War II, and as we seem to be in the process of doing behind the smokescreen of words in the Korean truce compromise.

We can regain some of the integrity we have surrendered to expediency. We can do this by following through, by providing just a little measure of freedom and opportunity within the United States for a few of the people for whom there is no room or welcome elsewhere.

In the long run this will benefit us as well as them.

And it will build hope and trust among the refugees, escapees, and the captive peoples of Europe who were beginning to doubt our moral leadership.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Mr. DODD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I have always been a strong supporter of the principles of reorganization of the executive departments. My interest and support of these principles antedate my brief service in the House, because of my membership and later chairmanship of the Citizen's Committee for the Hoover Report in Connecticut for the last several years. I am quite cognizant that efficiency and economy in government must be continually fostered, and thus consider it a privilege and an opportunity to sit as a member of the House Committee on Government Operations, which was designated by the House to favorably or unfavorably review reorganization proposals submitted by the President.

Having served on this committee for 6 months, however, I have become considerably concerned with some of the procedural aspects in the review of the various plans submitted. The Congress saw that the public interest demanded the carrying into effect of the reorganization proposals expeditiously and made approval easier by requiring a majority of the full membership of either House to disapprove a plan and giving the plans high preference in coming to a floor vote.

Because of the highly technical nature of many of a plan's provisions the Congress may not, under the present act,

amend a plan but can only approve or disapprove in toto. However, I am alarmed by the direction and scope that some of the reorganization plans are taking. Often sections of a plan go further than to promote efficiency and economy, and indeed, in certain areas, efficiency and economy are not the highest values of a democratic government. We have seen in the reorganization of the Department of Defense the shaping of policy of a far-reaching nature—policy which falls within the legislative power and function of the Congress. In that case an effective reorganization could have been made without provisions which many of us felt violated the constitutional and traditional concept of civilian control of the military.

In its desire to help a new President assume his responsibilities, in its respect for the arduous undertaking of the Hoover Commission, this Congress has approved every reorganization plan thus far submitted. But reorganization should be a continuing thing and should not be based upon the personal popularity of a Chief Executive at a given moment, nor should the time and money expended by a Hoover Commission task force be lost. The all or nothing idea involved has the effect of approval of a defective plan or total disapproval of a plan with great merit. The following chart shows that many plans have been disapproved—disapproval which could have been avoided if the Executive had consulted with the Congress or if the Congress could have vetoed certain sections:

Reorganization experience under legislative reorganization acts

Act	Method	Results
Economy Act of 1932.....	Reorganization by Executive order, effective within 60 days unless Congress shall by statute provide for an earlier date; either House may pass a resolution disapproving and thus invalidating such Executive order.	11 Executive orders submitted by President Hoover, Dec. 9, 1932; all rejected by the House of Representatives.
Economy Act of 1933 Amendments.	Reorganization by Executive order, effective after 60 days unless Congress shall by law provide for an earlier date.	8 principal and over 15 subsidiary Executive orders issued; none rejected.
Reorganization Act of 1939.....	Reorganization by reorganization plan, effective after 60 days unless rejected by concurrent resolution.	5 reorganization plans submitted; none rejected.
Reorganization Act of 1945.....	Reorganization by reorganization plan, effective after 60 days unless rejected by concurrent resolution.	7 plans submitted. 3 rejected by both Houses and killed; 3 rejected by 1 House but became effective; 1 not opposed by either House.
Reorganization Act of 1949.....	Reorganization by reorganization plan, effective after 60 days unless rejected by resolution of either House by affirmative vote of authorized membership of that House. (Rejection required by constitutional majority—49 Members of the Senate, 218 Members of the House.)	41 reorganization plans submitted; 29 became effective; 11 rejected; 1 plan superseded by existing law.
Reorganization Act of 1953.....	Public Law 3, 83d Cong., amends Reorganization Act of 1949 by striking out "April 1, 1953" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 1, 1955." (Provisions same as for act of 1949.)	10 reorganization plans submitted; 8 have or will become effective; 2 still under committee consideration.

Under the present procedure this defect is impossible to cure. The amendment to the Reorganization Act of 1949 which I am introducing today would give either House the power to veto a section of a plan. Such a veto with accompanying suggestions would be a proper expression of legislative disapproval but still allow the President the opportunity to word the changed clause or section to his satisfaction. Other provisions of a plan could take immediate effect and would not need to await the necessary changes as directed by the Congress.

So that this matter may come to the immediate attention of the House, I ask that the text of this bill be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

The bill is as follows:

H. R. 6535

A bill to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, so as to authorize either House of Congress to disapprove specific provisions in reorganization plans transmitted by the President

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C., sec. 1232-4) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) (1) Either of the two Houses, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the authorized membership of that House between the date of transmittal and the expiration of such 60-day period, may pass a resolution stating that that House disapproves any one or more (but less than all) of the provisions of the reorganization plan. In the event that such a partial disapproval resolution is passed, the provision or provisions specified therein shall be eliminated from the reorganization plan and shall not take effect.

"(2) No such partial disapproval resolution shall be introduced or passed with respect to a reorganization plan unless one or more of the members of the committee to which an original resolution (as defined in section 202) with respect to such plan is referred shall have submitted in connection with the report of such committee on such original resolution a minority report recommending the introduction and passage of a partial disapproval resolution under paragraph (1), together with a statement of any suggestions which such member or members may deem appropriate for the revision or amendment of each provision for which such disapproval is sought; and no such partial disapproval resolution with respect to a reorganization plan shall be introduced later than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after the original resolution with respect to such plan is reported. The procedures applicable under title II (as amended and supplemented from

time to time by the two Houses, respectively) to the consideration of resolutions as defined in section 202 shall be applicable to the consideration of partial disapproval resolutions introduced under this subsection; but nothing in section 204 (b) or (c) shall prevent the making of one motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of a partial disapproval resolution under section 204 (a).

"(3) In the event that the passage of a partial disapproval resolution with respect to a reorganization plan is recommended as provided in paragraph (2), the original resolution with respect to such plan shall not be considered or acted upon by the House concerned until the expiration of 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after it is reported, notwithstanding section 205 (a), unless the 60-day period following the date of transmittal would expire prior to the expiration of such 3-day period.

"(4) Notwithstanding section 205 (a), it shall not be in order to consider or act upon any partial disapproval resolution with respect to a reorganization plan in either House if the original resolution with respect to such plan shall have been theretofore passed by either House.

"(5) If, after the disapproval of one or more provisions of a reorganization plan by partial disapproval resolution as provided in this subsection, the President transmits to the Congress a new proposal setting forth a revised or amended version of such provision or provisions, such new proposals shall be treated as a separate reorganization plan, and the procedures generally applicable to the consideration of reorganization plans under title II, as amended and supplemented from time to time by the two Houses, respectively, shall be applicable to the consideration of such new proposal."

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct my extended remarks on page A4621 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 15, 1953, by deleting the sentence at the bottom of column 1 reading, "They were the first Socialists to sit in the General Assembly of Illinois."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE KOREAN ARMISTICE

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BOLAND addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AMENDING THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4689) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PAY CERTAIN DISABILITY COMPENSATION PAYMENTS QUARTERLY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 631) to provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability, rated 20 percent or less disabling, shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a letter from Francis M. Sullivan, national legislative director, Disabled American Veterans, together with a memorandum. (The matter referred to is as follows:)

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
NATIONAL SERVICE HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1953.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McCORMACK: I appreciate your letter of July 7, regarding the bill H. R. 631, and the DAV is grateful to you for having it passed over. I would have replied to your letter at an earlier date but I was away from the office all of last week. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that letter and you may feel free to use it in any way you may desire.

Again, thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,
National Legislative Director.

JUNE 24, 1953.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: We of the DAV oppose the passage of H. R. 631. Our organization has become fearful of the trend in Congress toward the reclassification of the service-connected veterans who are drawing compensation checks from the Veterans' Administration. A number of examples occurred in recent years. Only last year the Congress passed Public Law 356, approved May 23, 1952, which increased compensation of service-connected disabled veterans 5 percent for those rated less than 50 percent disabled and increased compensation 15 percent for those rated more than 50 percent. Also, in the 80th Congress, Public Law 877, approved July 2, 1948, provided dependency allowance for disabled veterans rated 60 percent or more in degree. Last year this 60 percent was reduced to 50 percent. Therefore, the dependents of service-connected disabled veterans who have less than 50 percent do not draw compensation under this law.

On June 10, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs reported the bill, H. R. 631, and it is now on the House Consent Calendar. This bill provides that the compensation of veterans with a service-connected disability rated 20 percent or less disabling shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly. The DAV was invited to present its views at the committee hearing, but declined to do so. Since the committee's hearing the situation has been changed. Upon reading the hearings of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Veterans' Administration appropriation, we have become alarmed that the bill, H. R. 631, is but a forerunner to a movement to change the

disability compensation system. Therefore, the DAV must oppose the passage of H. R. 631, and we implore your assistance.

Three of the major veterans' organizations did not support this measure in the committee. The Veterans' Administration, in its report to the Veterans' Affairs Committee, estimated that there might be savings of about \$45,000 a year, insofar as the functions of the VA are concerned and pointed out that in addition the Treasury might save as much as \$585,000 a year. This estimate apparently does not take into consideration the administrative costs in making the change to pay veterans on a quarterly, rather than monthly basis. Much of the Treasury's costs will be made up by mailing costs and we all know these mailings are on a franked basis.

The 10-percent rate today is \$15.75 per month and the 20-percent rate is \$31.50. These amounts may seem small to many persons but our organization knows that many disabled veterans use this amount to supplement their income. Many of them use this amount to pay their Government insurance; some use it to pay mortgage installments, and some use it for food, and some use it for installment payments. The DAV does not agree with the theory of this bill, which is one of the recommendations made by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, the management firm which recently concluded a survey of the Veterans' Administration, its organization and operating methods.

If the monthly payments are put on a quarterly basis, why does the bill, H. R. 631, stop at 20 percent instead of going to 100 percent? The DAV sees no point in putting the 10- and 20-percent cases on a quarterly basis and the 30-percent cases on a monthly basis.

We believe H. R. 631 is only the first step toward disrupting the present compensation system, and again we ask you to oppose its passage in the House of Representatives.

We thank you for any assistance you may give us.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANCIS M. SULLIVAN,
National Legislative Director.

PENSIONS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5380) to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unmarried widows, child, or children.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides that veterans who saw service between the period July 4, 1902, and January 1, 1914, in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, Samar, and Leyte, shall be entitled to pensions at the same rate authorized for veterans of the Spanish War. It also covers the dependents of such veterans. The rates would be \$96.75 for a veteran or \$129 if he should be blind or helpless so as to need the constant aid and attendance of another person. In the case of the widow the rate would be \$51.60, or if she

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1953

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

I hereby designate the Honorable CHARLES A. HALLECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who wert the God of our fathers and hast made us a nation great in material resources, may our prosperity and progress never cause us to lose sight of the need of building our Republic upon moral and spiritual foundations.

We pray that we may cultivate a capacity for utilizing and rightly interpreting the history and experiences of other nations and preceding generations which teach us that where there is no vision the people perish.

Help us in our times of adversity and untoward circumstances to feel the challenge of a faith that is adventurous and courageous and God fearing.

May all the Members of the Congress be men and women of light and of leading, bringing hope to the vast multitudes who are disappointed and discouraged and are tempted to surrender to disillusionment and defeatism, to fear and frustration.

In the name of the conquering Christ we offer our prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5256. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the retirement of judges of the Tax Court of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5741. An act to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 46. Concurrent resolution favoring international agreements for limitation of armaments.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6391. An act making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCARRAN, and Mr. CHAVEZ to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6391) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, H. CARL ANDERSEN, FENTON, COTTON, DAVIS of Wisconsin, FORD, GARY, ROONEY, PASSMAN, and CANNON.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR TODAY

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, many Members would like to know in just what order the legislative program will be called up today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the purpose, as I understand, to call the Consent Calendar first, and then the call of the Private Calendar. The Eklutna project in Alaska is next to be called, and I might say to the gentleman, I express the hope that some negotiations might be had looking to the consideration of that measure by unanimous consent. Then

we propose to call the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, the New York-New Jersey Company Act, and follow that, so far as we can see now, with the bill providing for additional Federal judges.

Mr. RAYBURN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Did I hear the majority leader refer to H. R. 4646?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. OAKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 114, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 10, on March 10, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, if it is permissible, I ask unanimous consent that on the special order I have for today I may insert the title of my address at the appropriate place and otherwise to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

THE LATE JAMES JOSEPH CONNOLLY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with heavy heart that I announce the death of our beloved and honored former col-

league, the Honorable James Joseph Connolly, of Pennsylvania.

It had been my privilege and pleasure to know Mr. Connolly over a number of years and I count it an honor to have served with him in the Congress of the United States. Throughout our association I came to know Mr. Connolly well and had learned to respect him as a man of ability, integrity, and strong character.

Mr. Connolly was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 24, 1881. He was engaged in the real estate business; was a member of the Republican State committee and served as financial secretary of the Republican City committee of Philadelphia. Mr. Connolly was elected to the 67th Congress and for 14 years served his district, State, and the Nation in a most statesmanlike manner. He was ever alert to the needs of his colleagues and the people he served.

Mr. Connolly was a fine public servant and a devoted father. I am sure I voice the sentiments of all who served with him when I express to his family our sincere sympathies.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of yesterday on page 10633, first and second columns, in the statement and the report concerning the submerged-lands bill. The following language is attributed to me: "(accepts as to section 9, Hill amendment)." That should read, in both places "(except as to section 9, Hill amendment)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of yesterday, the Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4689) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION OF VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 631) to provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability, rated 20 percent or less disabling, shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PENSION BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5380) to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN, NORTH DAKOTA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3985) to authorize the appropriation of additional funds to complete the International Peace Garden, North Dakota.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. KRUEGER. I reserve the right to object to the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] to pass over H. R. 3986, increasing the appropriation of the International Peace Garden from the original \$100,000 set up in 1949 to \$200,000. I believe that after an explanation of the measure, the gentleman will withdraw his objections.

This Nation represents itself as devoted to the cause of international peace and good will. This Congress has been asked to approve vast sums as evidence of this purpose. This we have done.

House and Senate conferees only yesterday approved an appropriation of \$34.3 billion for arms for our national defense; a few days ago this House approved \$4.33 billion for mutual security—an effort to buy good will abroad. We hand out billions for war preparations; we give away other billions trying to buy the respect that we should earn.

The International Peace Garden was established in 1932, a voluntary expression of the good will existing between Canada and the United States—a garden devoted to the cause of peace and marking the 150 years of harmonious relations enjoyed between the two nations, near the center of the thousands of miles of unfortified boundary. It is a living memorial to the principles of peace.

The National Park Service has assisted in the preparation of the plans for a simple garden development, plans ap-

proved by the Department of the Interior. The land for the garden was contributed by the States of North Dakota and the Province of Manitoba. The International Peace Garden, Inc., has given funds; private individuals and school children have aided. Total contributions since 1947, other than funds from this Government, total \$201,000. The Congress in 1949 appropriated \$100,000, and this has been spent in careful, conservative fashion through contract management with the State of North Dakota. The funds enabled the work to progress in an orderly manner, and the balance is being used to maintain construction this year in proportion to the work being done by the Canadians.

The Bureau of the Budget says that the obligation of this Government has been fulfilled. It may be technically fulfilled under the original authorization, but if peace is worth buying with billions overseas, it should be worth a contribution of \$100,000 in our own country. If this request were for millions of dollars, I could understand the objection.

I know of no Government project where so little has accomplished so much in a material way, even in the face of rising costs of material and labor during the past 4 years. It would seem that our peaceful intent as a nation can be expressed in no better fashion than in green and growing things.

Individuals, the provincial and dominion governments, have given twice as much toward this cause as Congress has previously allowed. It would seem that the greatest nation in the world could carry an equal share without undue hardship.

I am grateful for the support of my senior colleague from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], with whom I share an interest in the promotion of peace. I sincerely hope this brief discussion will overcome the objections to this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING A DECREE OF COMPETENCY FOR UNITED STATES INDIANS IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4985) to provide a decree of competency for United States Indians in certain cases.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

IMPOUNDING OF MAIL IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 569) to authorize the Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 4, 1953
For actions of August 3, 1953,
83rd-1st, No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on supplemental appropriation bill and bill for tax amortization of grain storage facilities. Senate completed congressional action on foreign-aid appropriation and trade-agreements bills. House completed congressional action on animal-disease and Alaska-forest-survey bills. Senate Agriculture Committee announced investigations. Both Houses adjourned sine die.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6391 (pp. 11248-50, 11267, 11269, 11273-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 11280-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report (second) on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11325-33, 11366-9). The bill will now be sent to the President.
4. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Receded from disagreement to a House amendment (regarding airports) to this bill, H. R. 4974 (pp. 11291-4). The bill will now be sent to the President.
5. EDUCATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 6049 and 6078, to aid school districts in federally affected areas (pp. 11317-25, 11369-74). These bills will now be sent to the President.
6. FOOD INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5740, to restore factory-inspection authority to the Food and Drug Administration (pp. 11299-308, 11358-9, 11391). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE. Passed as reported H. R. 6426, which provides, among other things, an income-tax deduction for amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (pp. 11380, 11385-9). The House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 11360-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. INVESTIGATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee: "Agreed to hold field hearings in continuation of the investigation of feed wheat from Canada; tentatively agreed to conduct a followup inspection on the operations of the drought-relief program; and tentatively agreed to hold hearings in the West on grazing policies and land management of the national forests!" (p. D838.)
9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a statement from a group of veterans favoring absolute power to dismiss 5% of Government employees (p. 11225).
... Sen. Douglas spoke in defense of Government employees and recommended various proposals to improve their situation (p. 11237).
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted Gov. Dewey's testimony favoring State development of Niagara power (pp. 11240-3).
... Sen. Johnston spoke in favor of public power development in the South (pp. 11380-5).
Sen. Morse spoke in favor of public power development, especially the Hells Canyon proposal (pp. 11398-415).
11. DEBT LIMIT. Sen. Byrd spoke against increasing the public debt limit (pp. 11244-7).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's monetary and fiscal policies (pp. 11394-8).
Sen. Douglas discussed and inserted an analysis by Harriner S. Eccles of monetary and credit policies (pp. 11295-8).
13. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker inserted an article by Felix Morley defending his resolution to limit treaty powers (pp. 11258-65).

HOUSE

14. ANIMAL DISEASES; FOREST SURVEY. Passed without amendment S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal diseases which may result in larger outbreaks (p. 11342), and S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (pp. 11342-3). These bills will now be sent to the President.
15. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 977, to provide an open-end appropriation authorization for the National Science Foundation (p. 11344). This bill will now be sent to the President.

ADJOURNMENT

16. Both Houses adjourned sine die and passed a joint resolution providing that the next regular session shall begin Wed., Jan. 6, 1954 (pp. 11366, 11235, 11392, 11363, 11321). Rep. Halleck stated, "So far as I can see there would be no new legislation coming up in a special session, if one is called, which would require action by the House" (p. 11353). All pending bills retain their present status, and action on them will be permissible next year without their being re-introduced.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLOTTE WITZELING ROBINSON

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 706) for the relief of Charlotte Witzeling Robinson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Charlotte Witzeling Robinson may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VERA HELENE HAMER AND SONJA MARGRET HAMER

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1198) for the relief of Vera Helene Hamer (Vera Helga Mueller) and Sonja Margret Hamer (Sonja Margot Mueller).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vera Helene Hamer (Vera Helga Mueller) and Sonja Margret Hamer (Sonja Margot Mueller) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CRISANTO CASTILLO UNDERWOOD

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 109) for the relief of Crisanto Castillo Underwood.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Crisanto Castillo Underwood, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Gailey B. Underwood, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HILARY HESS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 414) for the relief of Hilary Hess.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hilary Hess shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hess, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEROLF LAMPRECHT

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1666) for the relief of Gerolf Lamprecht.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Gerolf Lamprecht, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Piki, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSA GUGLIELMO

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2116) for the relief of Rosa Guglielmo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Rosa Guglielmo, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Michael and Minni Guglielmo, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIP JACK SAGER (KOICHI SASAKI)

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (S. 2117) for the relief of Philip Jack Sager (Koichi Sasaki).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Philip Jack Sager (Koichi Sasaki) shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Jack Sager, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSA VERONIKA SCHENK

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2192) for the relief of Rosa Veronika Schenk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rosa Veronika Schenk, the fiancée of Leon S. Rhodes, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months, if the administrative authorities find (1) that the said Rosa Veronika Schenk is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Leon S. Rhodes and (2) that she is otherwise admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The bill was order to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTILIZATION OF STORAGE SPACE IN LAKE TEXOMA

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6813) to authorize the utilization of a limited amount of storage space in Lake Texoma for the purpose of water supply for the city of Denison, Tex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H. R. 6813

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers is hereby authorized to contract with the city of Denison, Tex., upon such terms and for such period, not exceeding 50 years, as he may deem reasonable, for the use of not to exceed 21,300 acre-feet of storage space in Lake Texoma, for the purpose of providing said city a regulated water supply in an amount not to exceed 13,000 acre-feet annually: *Provided*, That the project for Denison Dam authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, as modified by section 4 of this River and Harbor Act of October 17, 1940, is hereby further modified accordingly: *Provided further*, That all moneys received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall affect water rights under State law.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that this will cost the Government no money but will put money into the Treasury of the United States. The Army engineers say that it is necessary. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 977) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I believe the House should know that this bill has been before the Rules Committee without their having granted a rule. I believe that the gentleman should explain the bill to the House before the House proceeds to vote it by unanimous consent.

Mr. HINSHAW. I might explain that the Rules Committee has not denied a rule. They have not granted a rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is my understanding that this bill does away with the \$15 million limitation on appropriations for the National Science Foundation; is that correct?

Mr. HINSHAW. The reason for it is that the administration is expecting to use the National Science Foundation as obligator of funds for basic research. The amounts of money being expended at the present time by the various departments of government are far in excess of the limitation of \$15 million. In order to concentrate the research under one agency, thereby avoiding duplication and saving considerable sums of money I might say they have asked that we strike out this limitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Can the gentleman tell the House what the proposed budget of the National Science Foundation for the next year or so is?

Mr. HINSHAW. I will yield to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON]. He may know.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, while the legislation strikes out the limitation of \$15 million it does not preclude departments of the Government from making transfers to the National Science Foundation. The Bureau of the Budget recognizing the purpose of the National Science Foundation which was to gather together and centralize as far as possible in one organization all research in basic science, has been making an effort to procure transfers from the different departments of Government over to the National Science Foundation. As to those amounts there is no limit whatsoever.

This limitation of \$15 million is only to appropriations to the National Science Foundation itself. If the purpose of the Bureau of the Budget is accomplished as the original act intended that it should be, it will mean that there will be millions of dollars transferred into the National Science Foundation, but when next year comes that it would not be expected that appropriations would again be made to the very departments and for the very purposes that they have transferred it to the National Science Foundation; therefore we are under the necessity of having the appropriation made to the National Science Foundation which this limitation of \$15 million would stop.

The Bureau of the Budget and the National Science Foundation leave no doubt that the ultimate result of this will be as intended by the original act, to save money to the Government rather than to increase expenditures; and it will promote a far more effectual working of the National Science Foundation in this manner than otherwise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the chairman for that explanation. I believe I was the only one on our committee who expressed doubt about the legislation. While I still feel that it should have been called up under a rule and given a full airing before the House, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15 million for each fiscal year hereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and H. R. 4689 were laid on the table.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present con-

sideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 51.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker, of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE CONRAD GEORGE SELVIG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN of Illinois). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I have a sad mission to perform here this afternoon. I desire to announce the death of a former colleague of ours in the House, Conrad George Selvig, who represented the Ninth District of Minnesota for three terms from March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933. He died on August 2 at his home in Santa Monica, Calif.

I want to give you a few high points of his outstanding career of public service.

Mr. Selvig was born in Rushford, Fillmore County, Minn., on October 11, 1877; therefore he lived on this earth a little more than 75 years.

He graduated from Rushford High School in 1895. He served in the War with Spain as a private with the 12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

He taught rural and village schools in Minnesota. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1907 and served as superintendent of schools at Harmony and Glencoe, Minn., from 1901 to 1910.

He was named as a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1908. In 1910 he was appointed director and superintendent of the University of Minnesota Northwest School of Agriculture and Experimental Station, at Crookston, Minn.

He was the president of various Red River Valley farm and community development organizations and served with great distinction.

He was elected as a Republican to the 70th, 71st, and 72d Congresses, March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933.

In more recent years he was engaged as a writer and lecturer. He became one of the Nation's most outstanding authorities on philatelics, the collection of stamps. Recently he has lived at Santa Monica, Calif.

He had two daughters and a son; Helen, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Margaret Selvig Wilson and George Selvig of Santa Monica, Calif. All have lived in Washington and are well known here.

Public Law 223 - 83d Congress
Chapter 377 - 1st Session
S. 977

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 488.

To amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act". 64 Stat. 157.
42 USC 1875.

Approved August 8, 1953.

H. R. 1977

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 1953

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and
5 directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended
6 (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271; 16 U. S. C.
7 518h), to the Territories and possessions of the United
8 States, said section is amended by inserting after the word
9 “State” a comma and the words “Territory or possession”,
10 and after the words “products in the United States” the
11 words “and its Territories and possessions”.

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 1977

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928,
as amended, authorizing and directing a na-
tional survey of forest resources.

By Mr. BARTLETT

JANUARY 22, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 725

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 29, 1953

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended,
authorizing and directing a national survey of forest
resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and
5 directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as
6 amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271;
7 16 U. S. C. 518h), to the Territories and possessions of
8 the United States, said section is amended by inserting
9 after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or
10 possession", and after the words "products in the United
11 States" the words "and its Territories and possessions".

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928,
as amended, authorizing and directing a na-
tional survey of forest resources.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska

JANUARY 29, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 30, 1953
For actions of June 29, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed temporary-appropriation measure. Ready for President. Senate committee voted to report bills to transfer land tracts, control sheep diseases, authorize Alaska forest survey, increase interest on farm-tenant loans, expand crop insurance, and extend fur loans. Senate committee reported McLeaish nomination to FHA. Sen. Johnson, Tex., introduced and discussed drought relief bill. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate debated foreign-aid bill.

SENATE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 287, to make funds available to Government agencies pending enactment of the regular appropriation bills for 1954 (p. 7779). This measure will now be sent to the President.
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1954 (S. Rept. 478)(p. 7765).
- 2. FOREIGN AID.** Began debate on S. 2128, to extend the Mutual Security Act (pp. 7775, 7781-93, D630).
- 3. EMERGENCY POWERS.** Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 285, to continue through July certain emergency powers of the President (p. 7765).
- 4. NOMINATION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Robert B. McLeaish to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration (p. 7776).
- 5. FORESTRY; RESEARCH; CROP INSURANCE; FARM LOANS; WHEAT IMPORTS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) the following bills without amendment: S. 1400, to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in a tract of Rural Rehabilitation Corporation land in Wake County, N. C.; S. 2055, to provide for control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep; S. 2163, to authorize conveyance of certain lands in the U. S. cottonfield station near Statesville, N. C., to the State; and S. 725, to amend the act authorizing a national survey of forest resources so as to include U. S. Territories and possessions. The Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1276, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in order to increase the

interest rate on loans made under title I of such Act; S. 1367, to extend for years the authority for expansion of the crop-insurance program into additional counties; S. 984, to provide for conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt, Colo.; and S. 1152, to extend for 5 years the authority of the Department to make loans to fur farmers.

The "Daily Digest" states: "...the committee gave its approval to the introduction of an original resolution which would provide funds to continue the investigation of Canadian wheat imported as unfit for human consumption." (pp. D629-30.)

6. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on personnel statistics and unexpended balances of appropriations (pp. 7765-9).
7. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2199, to allow State and local governments during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the Federal Government (p. D631).
8. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Knowland inserted a news report describing the actions being taken by the administration to provide drought relief in Tex. and Okla. (p. 7793).
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wisconsin Conservation Congress recommendation in favor of earmarking 10% of forest receipts for recreation and wildlife, and opposing the stockmen's grazing bill (p. 7765).
10. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young inserted a Rolla Commercial Club resolution supporting the price-support program (p. 7793).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland expressed a hope that the mutual-security and trade-agreements bills can be passed by Thurs. and indicated that the calendar will be called Mon., following which appropriation bills will be considered (pp. 7780-1, 7793-4).

HOUSE

12. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 334, to regulate the disposition of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite and cinders located on public lands (H. Rept. 686)(p. 7817).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on H. R. 5969, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1954 (p. 7817).
14. TAXATION. Deferred indefinitely the consideration of a resolution for debate on H. R. 5899, to extend the excess-profit tax for 6 months, in order to give the Ways and Means Committee opportunity for further consideration of the bill (pp. 7802-8).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. DROUGHT RELIEF. S. 2233, to provide assistance to farmers and stockmen in areas where a production disaster caused by severe drought has occurred; by Sen. Johnson, Tex., for himself and others; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee; remarks of author (pp. 7770-1).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 1, 1953
For actions of June 30, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 120

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to revised economic-controls bill and received President's request for foreign-relief authority. Senate debated foreign aid bill and confirmed McLeaish nomination. Senate committee reported crop insurance, fur-loans, sheep-disease, and farm-tenant interest-rate bills. President approved temporary appropriation measure. Sen. Aiken and Rep. Hope introduced foreign-relief bills.

HOUSE

- 1. ECONOMIC CONTROLS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1081, the temporary economic controls bill (H. Rept. 694) (pp. 7861, 7847-9, 7897-901). The revised conference report is the same as the previous one except that it provides for continuing the Small Defense Plants Administration through July 31, 1953. This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 2. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses received the President's message recommending general authority to utilize surplus agricultural commodities held by the Government to alleviate famine or other emergency conditions among certain nations, and authority to establish the conditions under which these agricultural commodities would be made available, and to utilize CCC on a reimbursable basis for this purpose (H. Doc. 202); to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee (pp. 7836-7, 6886-8).
- 3. EMERGENCY POWERS.** Agreed to a Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 285, providing for a 1-month extension of certain emergency powers (p. 7821). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 4. APPROPRIATIONS.** Agreed to a resolution for consideration of H.-R. 5969, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1954 (pp. 7856-9).
- 5. WATERSHED PROGRAM.** Rep. Andersen inserted a New York Times editorial urging that the \$5 million appropriation for pilot-plant watershed projects, rejected by the Senate, be restored in conference (p. 7825).

6. TREATIES. Rep. Smith, Wis., spoke in favor of the Bricker resolution to limit treaty powers (pp. 7859-60).
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Wis. Legislature memorial supporting the REA program (p. 7862).
8. PROPERTY. Received a Colo. Legislature memorial opposing further acquisition of private property by the Federal Government except with local government approval (p. 7862).
9. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3956, providing for conveyance of a tract of land in the Santa Fe National Forest, N. Mex. (H. Rept. 691)(p. 7861).
10. MINERALS. A Subcommittee reported to the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 3306, relating to reservation of mineral rights in land patented under the nonmineral-land laws (p. D639).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. On June 25, received from the President the following supplemental appropriation estimates:

"For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations...by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$1,000,000."

For the Commission on Governmental Operations, to be created under S. 106, \$250,000. This is a tentative estimate, and it is anticipated that the Commission will request additional funds later.

To carry out the Mexican farm labor program for the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1954, \$900,000.

For the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, \$500,000.
12. FARM LOANS. On June 27 the House agreed to a Wolcott amendment to S. 1376, which would amend the Lanham Housing Act. The amendment was identical with the proposed bill, which had been submitted by this Department, to amend Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (relating to farm housing) so as to extend veterans' preference to persons who have served in the Korean conflict. On June 29 the Senate concurred in the House amendment. The bill, including the proposal of this Department, is now ready for approval by the President. The proposed legislation had been received by the Senate on June 27 (item 21 of Digest 118 was in error).

SENATE

13. FORESTRY; RESEARCH; CROP INSURANCE; FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 725, to amend the act directing a national survey of forest resources so as to include U. S. Territories and possessions (S. Rept. 483); S. 894, to convey national forest land in Basalt, Colo. (S. Rept. 484); and S. 1152, to extend for 5 years the authority to make loans to fur farmers (S. Rept. 485). The Committee reported with amendments S. 1367, to extend for 4 years the authority for expansion of the crop-insurance program into additional counties (S. Rept. 486), and S. 1267, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in order to increase the interest rate on loans made under Title I thereof (S. Rept. 488). The Committee reported without amendment

ALASKA FOREST SURVEY

JUNE 30 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 725]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 725) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

The bill extends the nationwide forest survey to the Territories and possessions, of which Alaska is the only one having large areas of commercial forest land. The committee amendment is a technical one to correct a clerical error in a statutory citation. The report of the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of the bill is set out below:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR MR. AIKEN: This is in reply to your request of January 30 for a report on S. 725, a bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources. The bill authorizes extension of the nationwide forest survey to Alaska and other Territories and possessions of the United States.

Although the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928 specifically authorizes the establishment of forest experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, and the tropical possessions of the United States in the West Indies, authorization for the comprehensive forest survey provided in section 9 of the act is not specifically made applicable to Territories and possessions of the United States, but apparently is confined to the continental United States. In order to provide specific authorization for the forest survey in the Territories and possessions of the United States, particularly in Alaska, legislation such as proposed in S. 725 is necessary. The proposed legislation applies to all Territories and possessions of the United States; but, because Alaska is the only Territory or possession having large areas of commercial forest land and heavy stands of timber, the work will be confined largely to Alaska.

The national survey of forest resources is the only comprehensive source of facts on the condition and use of timber resource—one of the Nation's basic natural resources. The survey is a nationwide project conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with numerous State agencies and forest industries to obtain information on the location and condition of forest areas, volume and quality of standing timber, current and prospective growth of timber crops, rate

of timber cutting for lumber and other forest products, losses to fire and other destructive agents, and current and prospective requirements for timber products. Such facts are essential as a basis for forest conservation policies of the Federal and State Governments and of private industry.

Because of continuing timber depletion in the United States and growing shortages of old-growth quality stumpage, imports of forest products and use of timber supplies from outside the continental United States have steadily increased in importance. The timber resources of Alaska represent a substantial part of the Nation's forest resources. Hence, early extension of the forest survey to Alaska, as well as early completion of the forest survey in the continental United States, is necessary for an adequate appraisal of this Nation's timber situation, and the development of sound national and international forest policies.

For many years the timber resources of Alaska have been used only for limited local purposes. Today, however, a large expansion of the forest industry in Alaska is in the offing, and there is consequently a growing need for information on forest areas, standing timber, growth, timber cutting, and other resource facts obtained by the forest survey. A large new pulpmill is already under construction in southeast Alaska, various other pulpmill sites are being investigated, and plans are being drawn for expansion of sawmills and other forest industries.

In coastal Alaska there are some 14 million acres of forested land, largely in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests, of which a considerable part is of commercial character suitable for immediate utilization. It is estimated that the timber in this area, including many heavy stands of large timber, aggregate some 85 billion board feet, but the rough estimates of volume and growth now available are inadequate to guide industry and government in planning future development of this region. The interior of Alaska has some 125 million acres of timber-growing land. The timber is small but much of it has potential use. Most of the forests of the interior of Alaska are under the administration of the Department of the Interior, which consequently has a direct interest in this proposed legislation.

It is anticipated that the existing financial authorization for the national survey of forest resources provided in the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 16 U. S. C. 581h), will permit sufficient appropriations to complete the forest survey in Alaska as well as in the continental United States.

The last two numbers in the United States Code section shown in line 7 of the bill have been transposed. The correct section citation is 581h.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the President's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 9 OF THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1928, AS AMENDED

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, *Territory, or possession* of the United States, and either through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making and keeping current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, *and its Territories and possessions*, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest land therein, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 annually to complete the initial survey authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the total appropriation of Federal funds under this section to complete the initial survey shall not exceed \$11,000,000. There is additionally authorized to be appropriated, not to exceed \$1,500,000 annually to keep the survey current.

S. 725

[Report No. 483]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 29, 1953

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 30 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1953

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended,
authorizing and directing a national survey of forest
resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and
5 directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as
6 amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271;
7 16 U. S. C. ~~518h~~ 581h), to the Territories and possessions
8 of the United States, said section is amended by inserting
9 after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or
10 possession", and after the words "products in the United
11 States" the words "and its Territories and possessions".

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 725

[Report No. 483]

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928,
as amended, authorizing and directing a na-
tional survey of forest resources.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska

JANUARY 29, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 30 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1953

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

July 7, 1953
July 6, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS:

Senate passed bills to continue Mexican farm-labor program, extend forest survey to Alaska, continue crop-insurance expansion, and authorize additional animal-disease control. Sen. Johnson, Tex., urged use of Sec. 32 funds for drought relief. House committee voted to report drought-relief bill. Sen. Schoepfel favored Government livestock purchases for drought relief.

SENATE

1. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported H. R. 3480, to continue the Mexican farm labor program. The Senate version provides for a 1-year extension, whereas the House version provides for a 3-year extension. (pp. 8227-8.)
2. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 725, to amend the McNary-McSweeney Forest Research Act so as to make it clear that the comprehensive forest survey provided for in that Act may be extended to the U. S. territories and possessions (pp. 8241-2).
Passed as reported S. 894, to convey a tract of national forest land at Basalt, Colo., to Alfred H. Sloss (p. 8242).
3. CROP INSURANCE. Passed as reported S. 1367, to extend for 2 years the authority of FCIC to expand the crop-insurance program into additional counties (p. 8242).
4. ANIMAL DISEASES. Passed without amendment S. 2055, to authorize the Department to control and eradicate scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, and also incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals, without the necessity of declaring an emergency which must be based on a threat to the livestock industry (pp. 8242-3).
5. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 2199, to allow States during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the Federal Government (p. 8243).
Sen. Johnson, Tex., recommended use of \$118,000,000 of Sec. 32 funds for drought relief (pp. 8252-8).

6. OLEOMARGARINE. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Case, passed over S. 1806, to permit the Navy to serve oleomargarine (p. 8232).
7. LAND TRANSFER. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Smathers, passed over S. 1400, to permit release of the reversionary rights to a rural-rehabilitation land tract in Wake County, N. C., and S. 2163, to authorize conveyance of the U. S. cotton field station near Statesville, N. C., to that State (p. 8243).
8. FARM LOANS. At the request of Sen. Gore, passed over S. 1276, to increase the interest rate on farm-tenant loans (p. 8243).
9. PROPERTY ACQUISITION. Received a Colo. Legislature resolution favoring limits of Government acquisition of private property (p. 8223).

HOUSE

10. DROUGHT RELIEF. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 6054, to provide emergency aid to farmers and stockmen in the drought areas (p. D659).
11. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported (July 3) without amendment H. R. 6049, to provide school-construction assistance in federally affected areas (H. Rept. 702), and H. R. 6078, to extend and improve the act providing aid to federally affected local educational agencies (H. Rept. 703) (p. 8281).
12. FOOD INSPECTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5740, to permit factory, warehouse, etc., inspection by the Food and Drug Administration after first giving written notice to the owner (H. Rept. 708) (p. 8281).
13. GRAZING LANDS. Rep. Metcalf spoke in favor of his bill, H. R. 6081, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act so as to provide for more representative district advisory boards, authorize a multiple-use program, etc. (pp. 8275-6).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. An Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee approved for reporting to the full Committee H. R. 3598, to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project (p. D659).
15. PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Received a National Association of Retail Grocers petition urging support of S. 1357, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act (p. 8281).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. CONSUMER INTERESTS. S. Res. 128-134, by Sen. Gillette, to direct various standing committees to investigate and study matters affecting consumer interests; to the various committees affected (pp. 8224-6).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. DROUGHT RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Sen. Schoepfel favoring Government purchases of livestock to aid drought-stricken farmers and cattlemen, including a newspaper article showing the farm outlook in the drought areas (pp. A4334-5). Rep. Price inserted three newspaper articles discussing the drought and claiming that the cattlemen who only recently wanted nothing from the Government except to be let alone now welcome drought aid (pp. A4309-10, 4311, 4314-5).

S. 725

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 7, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and
5 directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as
6 amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271;
7 16 U. S. C. 581h), to the Territories and possessions of
8 the United States, said section is amended by inserting
9 after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or
10 possession", and after the words "products in the United
11 States" the words "and its Territories and possessions".

Passed the Senate July 6, 1953.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

JULY 7, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

opposition of any Senator, during the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have been able to give the necessary study required for my own satisfaction, in the case of most of the bills on the calendar.

As the Senator from Iowa has said, this bill is a very important and complicated one. I have not been able to give it the careful study to which I think it is entitled. That is the basis on which I registered the objection.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Senator from Tennessee is perfectly within his rights, particularly in view of his interest in that area.

I wish to emphasize that the bill is a good one, and should be passed.

So I shall be very happy to supply answers to the questions of the Senator from Oregon, and also to give the Senator from Tennessee every opportunity to examine the bill. If he has any questions after he examines the bill, we shall try to get the answers for him, if they are not otherwise available.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICEMEN BY COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1001) to amend the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422), to provide for the appointment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of special policemen, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for the purposes" approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1045, 1057, ch. 422; sec. 4-115, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.), under the caption "For Metropolitan Police," as reads "That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on application of any corporation or individual, or in their own discretion, may appoint special policemen for duty in connection with the property of, or under the charge of, such corporation or individual; said special policemen to be paid wholly by the corporation or person on whose account their appointments are made, and to be subject to such general regulations as the said Commissioners may prescribe," is amended to read as follows:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent, on application of any government, association, corporation, organization, partnership, or individual, may, in their or his discretion, appoint special policemen for duty within the District of Columbia in connection with the property of, or under the charge of, such government, association, corporation, organization, partnership, or individual; said special policemen to be paid wholly by the government, association, corporation, organization, partnership or individual on whose account their appointments are made, and to be subject to such general regulations as the said Commissioners may prescribe."

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TEACHERS' LEAVE ACT

The bill (S. 1393) to amend the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949, approved October 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 842), as amended, is amended by inserting after the word "pay" the words "or on leave without pay."

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective as of July 1, 1949.

AUTHORITY TO REGULATE VACATION AND ANNUAL LEAVE OF CERTAIN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1945) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation period and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved March 5, 1952, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate the vacation periods and annual leave of absence of certain school officers and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved March 5, 1952 (66 Stat. 14), is amended by adding thereto the following new section:

"SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, no individual whose position is within the purview of this act shall, by virtue of the enactment of the first section of this act, be entitled to lump-sum payment or payments for annual leave accrued or current as of March 5, 1952, but all such individual's annual leave, accrued or current as of March 5, 1952, shall be credited to him for his use and benefit, and to be used in accordance with rules promulgated by the Board of Education."

AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 725) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, in line 7, after "16 U. S. C.," strike out "518h" and insert "581h", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the nationwide forest survey authorized and directed by section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271; 16 U. S. C. 581h), to the Territories and possessions of the United States, said section is amended by inserting after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or possession", and after the words "products in the United States"

the words "and its Territories and possessions."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago, before I arrived in the Chamber, Calendar 483, S. 725, was passed over for lack of explanation. The bill relates to a survey of forests in Alaska. I ask unanimous consent that we may revert to the consideration of the bill, because I am prepared to make a statement with respect to it now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 725) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

Mr. AIKEN. I think I can explain the bill in no better way than to read a letter I have received from the Department of the Interior, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1953.
Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to the request of your committee for a report on S. 725, a bill "to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources."

I recommend that S. 725 be enacted.

S. 725 would amend section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928 so as to make it clear that the comprehensive Forest Survey provided for in that act may be extended to the territories and possessions of the United States. Since Alaska is the only territory or possession having large areas of commercial forest land, the new surveys would largely be confined to that one territory.

The timber resources of Alaska constitute a substantial part of the Nation's forest resources. Therefore, early extension of the Forest Survey to Alaska is essential to an adequate appraisal of the Nation's timber situation and to the development of sound national forest policies. Throughout its history, Alaska's timber resources have been used primarily for limited local purposes. Today, however, a large expansion of the forestry industry in Alaska is in progress and consequently there is a growing need for more accurate information on location and condition of forest strands, volume and quality of timber, growth rates, drain from timber cutting and destructive agents such as fire, insects and disease, and other resource information obtainable by the Forest Survey. During 1952 construction of a large pulp mill was started in southeast Alaska, various pulp mill sites are being investigated, and plans are being developed for expansion of sawmills and other forest industries in that same portion of Alaska.

In the interior of Alaska there are an estimated 125 million acres of forests and woodlands considered to have present or prospec-

tive commercial value which are under the jurisdiction of this Department. It is roughly estimated that the timber on this area totals some 350 billion board-feet. At present only a small volume of this timber is being used locally by settlers, trappers, and others. However, the volume and character of the timber would support a greatly expanded forest-products industry. The timber and other conditions are very similar to those prevailing in Canada where the pulp and newsprint industry has grown to such importance. Forest Survey information for this area is urgently needed in order that adequate timber management and fire control plans may be developed to utilize and protect the full potential of this valuable resource.

In coastal Alaska there are approximately 25 million acres of forest land under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service estimates that this timber aggregates some 85 billion board-feet.

The very rough estimates of volume now available as indicated above provide no breakdown of information by areas or by types of timber and are totally inadequate to guide industry in the making of capital investments or Government agencies in the development of the forest resources in Alaska. A comprehensive inventory and appraisal of the forest resources on these public lands in Alaska would have great importance to the future of Alaska and its ability to assume the responsibilities of statehood.

It is understood that arrangements will be worked out where practicable for this Department to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in its investigations of the timber resources of Alaska.

To correct a clerical error it is recommended that at line 7 of S. 725 the designation "518h" be changed to "518i."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised this Department that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is withdrawn.

Mr. AIKEN. To summarize, the letter simply states that it is roughly estimated that the amount of timber in the area totals 350 billion board-feet on 125 million acres of forest land in Alaska, and there has been no accurate survey made. The bill would simply extend to Alaska the law which is already applicable to the States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the bill was previously considered the amendment was agreed to.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading was read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LAND, BASALT, COLO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 894) to provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land, Basalt, Colo., which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, in line 9, after the word "lots", strike out "26, 27, and 28 of tract 47" and insert "26 and 27 of block B", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to

convey by quitclaim deed, to Alfred M. Sloss, of Basalt, Colo., subject to such terms, reservations, exceptions, and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States and in return for the payment of the fair market value of the land conveyed as determined by the Secretary, lots 26 and 27 of block B in the town of Basalt, Eagle County, Colo.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate bill 894, Calendar No. 484, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, the vote is reconsidered, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. If I may have the attention of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I should like to say that I was discussing with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] my questions on the atomic-energy bill, when Senate bill 484 came before the Senate. It was my intention to call upon the Senator for an explanation of the bill. I wonder if he would agree to do so, so that I may determine whether I wish to object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not have the report before me, but my understanding of the measure is that it provides for an exchange of lands. The land in question is located in Basalt, Colo. It is not in the forest itself. The bill provides for the sale of the land at the fair market value.

Mr. MORSE. That is sufficient explanation for me. I desired the Senator to know that I did not want to be sitting on the floor of the Senate and have a bill go through which violated the principle I have been trying to protect, and later to be charged by someone with inconsistency. I was engaged in conversation at the time the Senator's bill was passed. I thank him for the courtesy. So long as I have his assurance that the bill provides for the sale of the property at the fair market value, I have no objection to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 894) to provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land, Basalt, Colo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment has been agreed to. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, to Alfred M. Sloss, of Basalt, Colo., subject to such terms, reservations, exceptions, and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States and in return for the payment of the fair market value of the land conveyed as determined by

the Secretary, lots 26 and 27 of block B in the town of Basalt, Eagle County, Colo.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1152) to extend for a period of 5 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to fur farmers was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

EXPANSION OF CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1267) to amend section 508 (a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to extend for 4 years the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand the crop insurance program into additional counties, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, in line 6, after the numerals "1954" to strike out "1955, 1956, and 1957" and insert "and 1955", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third proviso of section 508 (a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U. S. C., sec. 1508 (a)), is amended by striking out "and 1953" and inserting in lieu thereof "1953, 1954, and 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 508 (a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand the crop-insurance program into additional counties."

CONTROL OF SERIOUS MINOR OUTBREAKS OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The bill (S. 2055) to amend the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, to provide for the control and eradication of scarpie and blue tongue in sheep and incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 11 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals" (21 U. S. C. 114a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, scrapie and blue tongue in sheep,

"The House Committee on Agriculture drew plans today to go into all the principal agricultural regions of the country to hear from farmers at the grass roots what kind of program for Agriculture they want when the present farm law dies at the end of 1954.

"The...group decided to hold hearings in New England and in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey vegetable producing area in August and then in early October strike out from Washington on a six-weeks study that will extend to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to Mexico.

"Rep. ...Hope...said 'we intend to study all phases of the program we now have and any new proposals that promise solutions for the many problems of agriculture...'

Rep. ...Hoeven...was named Chairman of a subcommittee to work out the exact route the committee will travel...and the places and dates..."

The statement indicates that the study will include price supports, foreign-trade expansion, soil conservation, flood prevention, crop insurance, and farm credit.

13. FORESTRY; FAMINE RELIEF; WHEAT AGREEMENT. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts; H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly countries; and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement Act (p. 10400).
14. FUR LOANS; FOREST SURVEY; ANIMAL DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported, without amendment S. 1152, to extend for 5 years authority to make loans to fur farmers (H. Rept. 1013); S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (H. Rept. 1012); and S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal disease which may result in larger outbreaks (H. Rept. 1014) (p. 10400).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5969, the defense appropriation bill for 1954 (H. Rept. 1015) (pp. 10397-8).
16. TAXATION; PAYROLLING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6413, to permit the Federal Government to withhold from employees' wages certain municipal taxes (p. 10400).
17. PENALTY MAIL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6281, to abolish free transportation of official Government mail matter, etc. (H. Rept. 1004) (p. 10400).
18. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4854, to authorize Foster Creek division irrigation works, Chief Joseph Dam (H. Rept. 1016) (p. 10400).
19. POSTAL RATES. The "Daily Digest" states (regarding H. R. 6052, the postal-rate increase bill) that Chairman Rees of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "announced today that action on postal-rate readjustments has been suspended" (p. D795).
20. RUBBER. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5728, to authorize disposal of Government-owned rubber facilities (pp. 10334-7).
21. PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which the GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. 10326).

22. IMMIGRATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 6481, to authorize entry of refugees etc., into this country (pp. 10337-90).
23. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10395-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 2163, to authorize conveyance of certain land in the U. S. cotton field station near Statesville, N. C. The "Daily Digest" states that "This measure will be acted on in lieu of a similar House bill (H. R. 5888) which was passed yesterday, with a request made that said House proceedings be vacated." (p. D794.)
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the House will act on the conference report on the defense department appropriation bill; and will probably also consider H. R. 6016, the famine-relief bill, and S. J. Res. 97, to implement the International Wheat Agreement (p. D794).

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. PROPERTY. H. R. 6574, by Rep. Bennett, Fla., and H. J. Res. 312, by Rep. Campbell, to amend section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit the disposal of surplus property to State health departments and to county mosquito control districts; to Committee on Government Operations (p. 10401).
27. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 6582, by Rep. Ayres, to liberalize the direct home loan program under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in behalf of certain disabled veterans; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 10401).
28. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6583, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., and H. R. 6589, by Rep. Patten, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10401).
29. RETIREMENT. H. R. 6588, by Rep. Mack, Wash., to extend the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to farmers and to broaden the coverage of such system in the case of agricultural laborers; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 10401).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. FAMINE RELIEF. Sen. Langer inserted a statement by John Baker, National Farmers Union, before the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in favor of the famine relief bill, and urging a careful study of the various plans put forward for use of surplus agricultural products (p. A4957).
31. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Angell inserted a debate appearing in the Sunday Portland Journal on the question of who should build the Hells Canyon Dam (pp. A4958-60).
Rep. Price inserted a Progressive article entitled "Eisenhower Betrays the TVA" (pp. A4969-70).
32. PROPERTY SEIZURE. Extension of remarks by Rep. Celler opposing S. J. Res. 3, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the President from taking private property at any time other than in the manner prescribed by statute law (p. A4961).

ALASKA FOREST SURVEY

JULY 28, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 725]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 725) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The act of May 22, 1928, commonly known as the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act, provided, among other things, for a comprehensive survey of the forest resources of the United States and of our present and prospective timber requirements. The survey is a continuing analysis of our timber resources and requirements and has been carried on since the enactment of the McSweeney-McNary Act by the Forest Service in cooperation with States, private agencies and individuals, and other Government agencies.

Although a number of the provisions of this act apply specifically to Alaska or to the Territories and possessions, the section authorizing the forest survey does not do so. Until the past few years, there appeared to be no urgent need for extending the survey to Alaska, so that the authority of the Forest Service to make the survey there had not been called into question. Within recent months, however, there has arisen a definite need for a survey of our Alaskan timber resources. One large pulpmill, costing many millions of dollars, has recently gone into operation in southeastern Alaska. Two or three other pulp mills and one large sawmill are being considered at the present time, so that it has become essential to determine with a considerable degree of accuracy what timber resources there in Alaska and the extent to which this timber may be cut to support pulp and lumber industries.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the extension of the forest survey to Alaska. The Forest Service states that the survey work can start immediately with funds currently appropriated, and that no new authorization of funds will be required for the Alaska survey.

The committee had before it also H. R. 1977, by Mr. Bartlett, which is identical to the bill (S. 725) reported herewith. The favorable report from the Department of Agriculture recommending adoption of H. R. 1977 follows:

JUNE 11, 1953.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: This is in reply to your request of January 30 for a report on H. R. 1977, a bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources. The bill authorizes extension of the nationwide forest survey to Alaska and other Territories and possessions of the United States.

Although the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928 specifically authorizes the establishment of forest experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, and the tropical possessions of the United States in the West Indies, authorization for the comprehensive forest survey provided in section 9 of the act is not specifically made applicable to Territories and possessions of the United States, but apparently is confined to the continental United States. In order to provide specific authorization for the forest survey in the Territories and possessions of the United States, particularly in Alaska, legislation such as proposed in H. R. 1977 is necessary. The proposed legislation applies to all Territories and possessions of the United States, but, because Alaska is the only Territory or possession having large areas of commercial forest land and heavy stands of timber, the work will be confined largely to Alaska.

The national survey of forest resources is the only comprehensive source of facts on the condition and use of timber resource—one of the Nation's basic natural resources. The survey is a nationwide project conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with numerous State agencies and forest industries to obtain information on the location and condition of forest areas, volume and quality of standing timber, current and prospective growth of timber crops, rate of timber cutting for lumber and other forest products, losses to fire and other destructive agents, and current and prospective requirements for timber products. Such facts are essential as a basis for forest-conservation policies of the Federal and State Governments and of private industry.

Because of continuing timber depletion in the United States and growing shortages of old-growth quality stumpage, imports of forest products and use of timber supplies from outside the continental United States have steadily increased in importance. The timber resources of Alaska represent a substantial part of the Nation's forest resources. Hence, early extension of the forest survey to Alaska, as well as early completion of the forest survey in the continental United States, is necessary for an adequate appraisal of this Nation's timber situation, and the development of sound national and international forest policies.

For many years the timber resources of Alaska have been used only for limited local purposes. Today, however, a large expansion of the forest industry in Alaska is in the offing, and there is consequently a growing need for information on forest areas, standing timber, growth, timber cutting, and other resource facts obtained by the forest survey. A large new pulp mill is already under construction in southeast Alaska, various other pulp mill sites are being investigated, and plans are being drawn for expansion of sawmills and other forest industries.

In coastal Alaska there are some 14 million acres of forested land, largely in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests, of which a considerable part is of commercial character suitable for immediate utilization. It is estimated that the timber in this area, including many heavy stands of large timber, aggregate some 85 billion board feet, but the rough estimates of volume and growth now available are inadequate to guide industry and Government in planning future development of this region. The interior of Alaska has some 125 million acres of timber-growing land. The timber is small but much of it has potential use. Most of the forests of the interior of Alaska are under the administration of the Department of the Interior, which consequently has a direct interest in this proposed legislation.

It is anticipated that the existing financial authorization for the national survey of forest resources provided in the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 16 U. S. C. 581h), will permit sufficient appropriations to complete the forest survey in Alaska as well as in the continental United States.

The last two numbers in the United States Code section shown in line 7 of the bill have been transposed. The correct section citation is 581h.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the President's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of the rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 9 OF THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1928, AS AMENDED

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, *Territory, or possession* of the United States, and either through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making and keeping current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, *and its Territories and possessions*, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest land therein, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 annually to complete the initial survey authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the total appropriation of Federal funds under this section to complete the initial survey shall not exceed \$11,000,000. There is additionally authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$1,500,000 annually to keep the survey current.

○

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Union Calendar No. 371

S. 725

[Report No. 1012]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 7, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 28, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended,
authorizing and directing a national survey of forest
resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture
4 to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and
5 directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as
6 amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271;
7 16 U. S. C. 581h), to the Territories and possessions of
8 the United States, said section is amended to inserting
9 after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or
10 possession", and after the words "products in the United
11 States" the words "and its Territories and possessions".

Passed the Senate July 6, 1953.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 725

[Report No. 1012]

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

JULY 7, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 28, 1953

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

August 4, 1953
August 3, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on supplemental appropriation bill and bill for tax amortization of grain storage facilities. Senate completed congressional action on foreign-aid appropriation and trade-agreements bills. House completed congressional action on animal-disease and Alaska-forest-survey bills. Senate Agriculture Committee announced investigations. Both Houses adjourned sine die.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6391 (pp. 11248-50, 11267, 11269, 11273-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 11280-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report (second) on this bill, H. R. 6200 (pp. 11325-33, 11366-9). The bill will now be sent to the President.
4. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Receded from disagreement to a House amendment (regarding airports) to this bill, H. R. 4974 (pp. 11291-4). The bill will now be sent to the President.
5. EDUCATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 6049 and 6078, to aid school districts in federally affected areas (pp. 11317-25, 11369-74). These bills will now be sent to the President.
6. FOOD INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5740, to restore factory-inspection authority to the Food and Drug Administration (pp. 11299-308, 11358-9, 11391). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. TAXATION; GRAIN STORAGE. Passed as reported H. R. 6426, which provides, among other things, an income-tax deduction for amortization of farm storage facilities built in calendar year 1953 and in the 3 succeeding calendar years (pp. 11380, 11385-9). The House agreed to the Senate amendments (pp. 11360-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. INVESTIGATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee: "Agreed to hold field hearings in continuation of the investigation of feed wheat from Canada; tentatively agreed to conduct a followup inspection on the operations of the drought-relief program; and tentatively agreed to hold hearings in the West on grazing policies and land management of the national forests" (p. D838.)
9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a statement from a group of veterans favoring absolute power to dismiss 5% of Government employees (p. 11225). Sen. Douglas spoke in defense of Government employees and recommended various proposals to improve their situation (p. 11237).
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Lehman inserted Gov. Dewey's testimony favoring State development of Niagara power (pp. 11240-3). Sen. Johnston spoke in favor of public power development in the South (pp. 11380-5). Sen. Morse spoke in favor of public power development, especially the Hells Canyon proposal (pp. 11398-415).
11. DEBT LIMIT. Sen. Byrd spoke against increasing the public debt limit (pp. 11244-7).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Morse criticized the Administration's monetary and fiscal policies (pp. 11394-8). Sen. Douglas discussed and inserted an analysis by Harriner S. Eccles of monetary and credit policies (pp. 11295-8).
13. TREATY POWERS. Sen. Bricker inserted an article by Felix Morley defending his resolution to limit treaty powers (pp. 11258-65).

HOUSE

14. ANIMAL DISEASES; FOREST SURVEY. Passed without amendment S. 2055, to authorize control and eradication of scrapie and blue-tongue in sheep and minor outbreaks of other animal diseases which may result in larger outbreaks (p. 11342), and S. 725, authorizing a survey of Alaska forest resources (pp. 11342-3). These bills will now be sent to the President.
15. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 977, to provide an open-end appropriation authorization for the National Science Foundation (p. 11344). This bill will now be sent to the President.

ADJOURNMENT

16. Both Houses adjourned sine die and passed a joint resolution providing that the next regular session shall begin Wed., Jan. 6, 1954 (pp. 11366, 11235, 11392, 11363, 11321). Rep. Halleck stated, "So far as I can see there would be no new legislation coming up in a special session, if one is called, which would require action by the House" (p. 11353). All pending bills retain their present status, and action on them will be permissible next year without their being re-introduced.

have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceeding and then always at any place under the orders and control of this House and take copies of any documents or papers in possession or control of said officers or employees that the court has found to be material and relevant, except minutes and transcripts of executive sessions, and any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto which the court or other proper officer thereof shall desire, so as, however, the possession of said documents and papers by the said officers or employees shall not be disturbed, or the same shall not be removed from their place of file or custody under said officers or employees; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk to any of said courts whenever such subpoenas are issued as aforesaid.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks during the debate on the bill S. 2417, and further ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill S. 2417.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

ASSISTANT JOURNAL CLERK- INDEXER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 392) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective August 1, 1953, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the basic rate of \$3,000 per annum for the employment of an assistant Journal Clerk-Indexer, who shall be designated by the minority leader subject to the approval of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES ALLOWED JUSTICES AND JUDGES

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 32) to amend title 28, United States Code, section 456, so as to increase to \$15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges traveling while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official stations, and to authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at the rate of 7 cents per mile, with a Senate amendment to the House amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 456 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"§ 456. Traveling expenses of justices and judges.

"Each justice or judge of the United States and each retired justice or judge recalled or designated and assigned to active duty shall, upon his certificate, be paid by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts all necessary traveling expenses, and also his reasonable maintenance expenses actually incurred, not exceeding \$15 per day, while attending court or transacting official business at a place other than his official station.

"The official station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the Court of Claims, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, shall be the District of Columbia.

"The official station of the judges of the Customs Court shall be New York City.

"The official station of each circuit and district judge, including each district judge in the Territories and possessions, shall be that place where a district court is regularly held and at or near which the judge performs a substantial portion of his judicial work, which is nearest the place where he maintains an actual abode in which he customarily lives.

"Each circuit judge and each district judge whose official station is not fixed expressly in the second paragraph of this section shall upon his appointment and from time to time thereafter as his official station may change, notify the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in writing of his actual abode and his official station."

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend section 456 of title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the official stations of justices and judges."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment to the House amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALVATORE MARIO VELTRI

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5470) for the relief of Salvatore Mario Veltri, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MA- RINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res.

197) investigating certain matters pertaining to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the United States.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the House that on Friday, in the RECORD of July 31, on page A5193, I made some observations on the bill, H. R. 6353, known as the Tanker bill. This is the customary resolution which is reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. All former chairmen of the committee have had this resolution. Therefore, I shall not object to it. But, Mr. Speaker, there has been no provision for subcommittees to operate during the recess of Congress. I have had an understanding with the chairman of the committee in the absence of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART] that no investigations shall take place and no additional personnel of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries shall be employed unless the matter is first cleared either with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART] or the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] who is now addressing you.

In conjunction with these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include a letter which I received this morning from the National Bulk Carriers, Inc., of New York, signed by Capt. J. K. Galleher, dealing with the subject of tankers and military transport, this and my remarks referred to above and the lack of sufficient hearings by the Merchant Marine Committee accounts for my objection to the bill H. R. 6353. I will cooperate at the next session of this Congress in an endeavor to report out and pass a proper bill for the construction of additional tankers for the private operators as well as the national defense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

NATIONAL BULK CARRIERS, INC.,

New York, N. Y., July 30, 1953.

Hon. HERBERT C. BONNER,
Committee on Merchant Marine and
Fisheries, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: At the present time the MSTs has in its service 62 Government-owned T-2 type and T-3 type tanker vessels under operating agreements with some 4 private operators. We are gravely concerned with this abnormal growth of the MSTs in the field of private endeavor as such encroachment and infringement in tanker operations, at the expense of independent American tanker owners, may well sound the death knell for the American tanker fleet.

As one of the largest and oldest independent tanker operators in this country, we strongly object to the continued operation of these Government-owned tankers in the service of the MSTs because such operation lends great impetus to the idleness and eventual layup of private tankers with attendant financial losses to their owners. This country was founded on and thrives on the right of individual initiative and private enterprise and only when these fail should the Government intercede and then only in matters of public interest. The MSTs, in setting itself up as the representative owner of active tankers, competes directly with private independent American tanker owners who are thus deprived of

legitimate business which is sorely needed at this time for our tanker fleet to survive as an adjunct of the American merchant marine. At the present time there are a number of American tankers idle and laid up due to an oversupply of tanker tonnage. The removal of the MSTs from the field of tanker operation by the simple remedy of placing these 62 tankers in the inactive reserve fleet would do much to alleviate the plight of the independent American tanker owner.

It is inconceivable that Congress in granting to a military agency the means of acquiring and maintaining adequate vessel tonnage for national emergencies would also permit that same agency to enter a specialized field of private enterprise in direct competition with private industry when no national crisis or emergency exists. We believe that the present operation of these reserve tankers by the Military Sea Transportation Service is unwarranted. The requirements of the Military Sea Transportation Service for the carriage of petroleum can well be met by American tanker owners as evidenced by the voluntary tanker pool plan under Public Law 774, 81st Congress, established between the Maritime Administration and private industry under which these same American tanker owners have consistently met the defense needs of this country even in the critical stages of the Korean conflict and without regard to the loss of revenue which could have been avoided had that tonnage then been employed in the open market. As the independent American tanker owners are now faced with a crisis in the form of overtonnage and the eventual layup of their tankers, surely the Military Sea Transportation Service, in remembering the assistance given it in this present conflict by the tanker industry, could lighten the burden of these distressed tanker owners by utilizing privately owned American tankers instead of Government reserve tankers for present defense requirements.

It is axiomatic that a strong merchant marine in peacetime is vitally necessary because in times of war it must be quickly transformed into our military supply line. A condoned policy at this time of permitting the military to compete with private shipping interests under conditions less than full mobilization is the surest and fastest means of not only weakening our merchant marine but actually destroying its military potential. The Military Sea Transportation Service tankers are actually reserve vessels to be utilized in wartimes only. They should be placed and remain in mothball status until required. No compelling necessity has been manifested by the military for their utilization at this time and the burden of maintaining these tankers in reserve should fall on the military. It is grossly inequitable to require a few private independent American owners to maintain their tankers in layup while Military Sea Transportation Service enjoys the fruits of commercial business through the use of its reserve tankers.

It is respectfully submitted that the removal of these Government-owned tankers from the service of the Military Sea Transportation Service and their immediate placement in the inactive reserve fleet will do much to stabilize the commercial market at this time. If and when private industry is unable to meet both commercial and defense requirements, then and then only should the Military Sea Transportation Service avail itself of these reserve tankers.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL BULK CARRIERS, INC.,

Capt. J. K. GALLEGHER,

Operating Manager.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee authorized by the chairman, is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under the Rules of the House of Representatives, and for such purposes the said committee or any subcommittee thereof as authorized by the chairman is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

That the said committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress the results of their studies and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 198) to provide funds for the studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 197.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of the studies and investigations to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 197 by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$50,000, including expenditures for the employment of investigators, attorneys, and experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, and all expenses necessary for travel and subsistence incurred by members and employees while engaged in the activities of the committee or any subcommittee thereof, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized and signed by the chairman of such committee and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 2. The official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia, if not otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY STUDIES

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and with the concurrence of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (S. 2055) to amend the act of May 29, 1884, as amended, to provide for the control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, and incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals; and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 11 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals" (21 U. S. C. 114a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmer's associations and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, brucellosis of domestic animals, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and with the concurrence of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 725) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and directed by section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271; 16 U. S. C. 581h), to the Territories and possessions of the United States, said section is amended by inserting after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or possession", and after the words "products in the United States" the words "and its Territories and possessions."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLOTTE WITZELING ROBINSON

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 706) for the relief of Charlotte Witzeling Robinson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Charlotte Witzeling Robinson may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VERA HELENE HAMER AND SONJA MARGRET HAMER

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1198) for the relief of Vera Helene Hamer (Vera Helga Mueller) and Sonja Margret Hamer (Sonja Margot Mueller).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vera Helene Hamer (Vera Helga Mueller) and Sonja Margret Hamer (Sonja Margot Mueller) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CRISANTO CASTILLO UNDERWOOD

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 109) for the relief of Crisanto Castillo Underwood.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Crisanto Castillo Underwood, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Gailey B. Underwood, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HILARY HESS

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 414) for the relief of Hilary Hess.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hilary Hess shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hess, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEROLF LAMPRECHT

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1656) for the relief of Gerolf Lamprecht.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Gerolf Lamprecht, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Piskl, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSA GUGLIELMO

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2116) for the relief of Rosa Guglielmo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Rosa Guglielmo, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Michael and Minni Guglielmo, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIP JACK SAGER (KOICHI SASAKI)

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of the bill (S. 2117) for the relief of Philip Jack Sager (Koichi Sasaki).

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Philip Jack Sager (Koichi Sasaki) shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Jack Sager, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSA VERONIKA SCHENK

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2192) for the relief of Rosa Veronika Schenk.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rosa Veronika Schenk, the fiancée of Leon S. Rhodes, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months, if the administrative authorities find (1) that the said Rosa Veronika Schenk is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Leon S. Rhodes and (2) that she is otherwise admissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Rosa Veronika Schenk as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UTILIZATION OF STORAGE SPACE IN LAKE TEXOMA

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6813) to authorize the utilization of a limited amount of storage space in Lake Texoma for the purpose of water supply for the city of Denison, Tex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H. R. 6813

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers is hereby authorized to contract with the city of Denison, Tex., upon such terms and for such period, not exceeding 50 years, as he may deem reasonable, for the use of not to exceed 21,300 acre-feet of storage space in Lake Texoma, for the purpose of providing said city a regulated water supply in an amount not to exceed 13,000 acre-feet annually: *Provided*, That the project for Denison Dam authorized by the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938, as modified by section 4 of this River and Harbor Act of October 17, 1940, is hereby further modified accordingly: *Provided further*, That all moneys received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall affect water rights under State law.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that this will cost the Government no money but will put money into the Treasury of the United States. The Army engineers say that it is necessary.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMEND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION ACT OF 1950

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 977) to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I believe the House should know that this bill has been before the Rules Committee without their having granted a rule. I believe that the gentleman should explain the bill to the House before the House proceeds to vote it by unanimous consent.

Mr. HINSHAW. I might explain that the Rules Committee has not denied a rule. They have not granted a rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is my understanding that this bill does away with the \$15 million limitation on appropriations for the National Science Foundation; is that correct?

Mr. HINSHAW. The reason for it is that the administration is expecting to use the National Science Foundation as obligator of funds for basic research. The amounts of money being expended at the present time by the various departments of government are far in excess of the limitation of \$15 million. In order to concentrate the research under one agency, thereby avoiding duplication and saving considerable sums of money I might say they have asked that we strike out this limitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Can the gentleman tell the House what the proposed budget of the National Science Foundation for the next year or so is?

Mr. HINSHAW. I will yield to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON]. He may know.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, while the legislation strikes out the limitation of \$15 million it does not preclude departments of the Government from making transfers to the National Science Foundation. The Bureau of the Budget recognizing the purpose of the National Science Foundation which was to gather together and centralize as far as possible in one organization all research in basic science, has been making an effort to procure transfers from the different departments of Government over to the National Science Foundation. As to those amounts there is no limit whatsoever.

This limitation of \$15 million is only to appropriations to the National Science Foundation itself. If the purpose of the Bureau of the Budget is accomplished as the original act intended that it should be, it will mean that there will be millions of dollars transferred into the National Science Foundation, but when next year comes that it would not be expected that appropriations would again be made to the very departments and for the very purposes that they have transferred it to the National Science Foundation; therefore we are under the necessity of having the appropriation made to the National Science Foundation which this limitation of \$15 million would stop.

The Bureau of the Budget and the National Science Foundation leave no doubt that the ultimate result of this will be as intended by the original act, to save money to the Government rather than to increase expenditures; and it will promote a far more effectual working of the National Science Foundation in this manner than otherwise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the chairman for that explanation. I believe I was the only one on our committee who expressed doubt about the legislation. While I still feel that it should have been called up under a rule and given a full airing before the House, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 16 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and not to exceed \$15 million for each fiscal year hereafter" and inserting in lieu thereof "such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and H. R. 4689 were laid on the table.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present con-

sideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 51.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker, of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE CONRAD GEORGE SELVIG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN of Illinois). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I have a sad mission to perform here this afternoon. I desire to announce the death of a former colleague of ours in the House, Conrad George Selvig, who represented the Ninth District of Minnesota for three terms from March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933. He died on August 2 at his home in Santa Monica, Calif.

I want to give you a few high points of his outstanding career of public service.

Mr. Selvig was born in Rushford, Fillmore County, Minn., on October 11, 1877; therefore he lived on this earth a little more than 75 years.

He graduated from Rushford High School in 1895. He served in the War with Spain as a private with the 12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

He taught rural and village schools in Minnesota. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1907 and served as superintendent of schools at Harmony and Glencoe, Minn., from 1901 to 1910.

He was named as a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1908. In 1910 he was appointed director and superintendent of the University of Minnesota Northwest School of Agriculture and Experimental Station, at Crookston, Minn.

He was the president of various Red River Valley farm and community development organizations and served with great distinction.

He was elected as a Republican to the 70th, 71st, and 72d Congresses, March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1933.

In more recent years he was engaged as a writer and lecturer. He became one of the Nation's most outstanding authorities on philatelics, the collection of stamps. Recently he has lived at Santa Monica, Calif.

He had two daughters and a son; Helen, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Margaret Selvig Wilson and George Selvig of Santa Monica, Calif. All have lived in Washington and are well known here.

Public Law 224 - 83d Congress
Chapter 378 - 1st Session
S. 725

AN ACT

All 67 Stat. 489.

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to authorize Forest surveys, and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the Nation-wide forest survey authorized and directed by section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 58 Stat. 265; 63 Stat. 271; 16 U. S. C. 581h), to the Territories and possessions of the United States, said section is amended by inserting after the word "State" a comma and the words "Territory or possession", and after the words "products in the United States" the words "and its Territories and possessions".

Approved August 8, 1953.

